

Howe urges international conference

SINGAPORE (R) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said Friday violence in the Israeli-occupied territories demonstrated the urgency for an international conference to solve the issue peacefully. Howe, speaking at a Singapore Press Club meeting, referred to Britain's role at the United Nations in demanding an end to the Gulf war and added: "Palestine too demands our attention at the U.N. We shall go on working for an international conference, so that negotiations can lead to a just and lasting peace." "Here, as elsewhere, peace will not come from the gun, the truncheon or the petrol bomb. Peace requires each side, Arab and Israeli, to recognise the rights of the other," Howe said. Howe arrived in Singapore from Malaysia Thursday and leaves for Brunei Saturday.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرائي

Four Israeli soldiers wounded

TEL AVIV (R) — Four Israeli soldiers were wounded Friday when a roadside bomb exploded at the edge of Israel's self-declared "security zone" in southern Lebanon, an army spokesman said. Two suffered moderate wounds and the others had slight injuries when the bomb exploded as their armoured vehicle passed through Markaba village, south of Marjayoun. At the same time, unknown assailants fired rocket-propelled grenades and light weapons at the soldiers who returned fire. The soldiers chased the fighters, but they escaped to areas outside the Israeli "buffer zone," the army spokesman said. Earlier this week, Israeli troops thwarted two attempts by Palestinian commandos to infiltrate into Israel from Lebanon, killing two and suffering four wounded.

Volume 13 Number 3752

AMMAN SATURDAY APRIL 9, 1988, SHABAN 22, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Rabat mayor arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Rabat Mayor Hamzeh Kettani arrived here Friday for a three-day visit to Jordan during which he will be received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and hold talks with Jordanian officials on bilateral relations and cooperation between Amman and Rabat. A twin city agreement between Amman and Rabat will be signed here today.

Cheysson: West committed crime by creating Israel

TUNIS (R) — European Community (EC) Commissioner Claude Cheysson, a former French foreign minister, said Thursday the West committed a crime by creating the state of Israel and reducing Palestinians to refugee status. Cheysson, who handles the 12-nation community's relations with Mediterranean countries, told a news conference there would be no Middle East peace until the Palestinians recovered their full rights. "It was the Western Nations which committed a crime in 1948 with the creation of the state of Israel and the reduction of the Palestinian people to the state of refugees," he said. "Our (the West's) responsibility is very great. It is necessary the Palestinian people recover their rights." Cheysson arrived in Tunis Tuesday. During his stay he has held talks with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi and Tunisian government officials.

Arafat in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) — Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, arrived in Moscow late Thursday for a "short working visit," the TASS news agency announced. TASS said Arafat, who was last in Moscow in November, was greeted by Communist Party Foreign Affairs Secretary Anatoly F. Dobrynin. TASS said Arafat was visiting at the invitation of the Soviet government, but gave no other details.

U.S. boycotts World Court hearing

THE HAGUE (R) — The United States will take no part in World Court hearing on U.S. plans to close the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) mission at the United Nations, the U.S. embassy in The Hague said Thursday. An embassy spokesman said Ambassador John Shad wrote in a letter to the court that his country would not participate in Monday's hearing because the issue was already before a U.S. court.

Notziger draws brief jail term

WASHINGTON (R) — Former White House Political Director Lyn Notziger was ordered Friday to serve 90 days in prison and pay a \$50,000 fine for influence-peddling as a Washington lobbyist after he left the White House. U.S. District Judge Thomas Flannery sentenced the 63-year-old Notziger, a long-time Reagan associate, to 24 months in prison but suspended all but 90 days of that term. Notziger, who served as a spokesman and political adviser for many years until he left the White House staff in 1982, was convicted of three counts of influence-peddling last February and is one of several long-time Reagan associates embroiled in recent scandal investigations.

INSIDE

- JTV programme preview, page 2
- Jordan marks No Tobacco Day, page 3
- From Lebanon to Iran, page 4
- Relief work to continue in Ethiopia, page 5
- Egypt seeks Arab backing for arms industry, page 6
- PSV narrows Real Madrid's hopes, page 7
- 5 killed in anti-U.S. riot in Honduras, page 8

Jordan outlines stand on American peace proposals; dialogue with U.S. to continue

No negotiations without PLO representation • No settlement without Palestinian self-determination • Int'l conference should reflect moral and constant weight of Security Council members • Negotiations should be on implementation of 242, not on its interpretation

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai revealed details of Jordan's position on U.S. Middle East peace proposals Friday and said the Kingdom was willing to continue the dialogue with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the implementation of the "basic principles" that guarantee a just and comprehensive settlement to the Palestine question.

Rifai said His Majesty King Hussein had handed Shultz a six-point document containing principles binding any movement towards an acceptable settlement to the Middle East problem.

He said the King told Shultz that Jordan's position regarding the American proposals would be "determined by the extent to which it corresponds to these principles."

The prime minister told journalists that during talks here differences emerged between the Jordanian and American sides over the question of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the proposed interna-

tional peace conference and Palestinian representation at any peace negotiations. He pointed out that the American position was not final but that Jordan adhered to the universally accepted principles for launching Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

He described these principles as "non-negotiable," but that the Kingdom was ready to resume dialogue with Washington towards reaching an acceptable formula for peace in the region. He said Washington was responding positively to the Jordanian stand and inching closer to the Kingdom's perception of the land-for-peace formula and the bases for



Zaid Rifai

convening an effective international peace conference.

In his meeting with newspaper editors and leading commentators in the local media, the prime minister said Jordan was willing to negotiate the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 but not the resolution itself. He said the principles of 242 apply to all the occupied Arab territories "and are the basis for negotiations in the proposed international conference's bilateral committees."

He rejected the notion of an international conference as "merely a ceremonial 'international gathering structured for the sole purpose of launching direct negotiations.'"

"It should reflect the moral and constant weight of the five permanent members of the Security Council in assisting all the parties to the conflict to arrive at a comprehensive, just and lasting peace."

He reaffirmed Jordan's stand that it will not represent the Palestinian people at the conference. "Nor will it negotiate the settlement of the Palestinian problem on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)," Rifai said.

The prime minister indicated that the American proposals were not a final position by the U.S. administration on peace negotiations and that Shultz would be discussing his talks in the region with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in a meeting scheduled to take place within two weeks.

Rifai underlined that Jordan's position did not constitute a rejection of the American initiative, but that it was rather an affirmation of Jordan's unwavering position to dispel any false

Basic principles that govern Jordan's position

Following is the full text of an official statement outlining Jordan's position on the U.S. peace initiative. The statement was given to journalists during a press conference by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Friday with representatives of the local press:

The prime minister, Mr. Zaid Rifai, declared that His Majesty the King handed to Mr. George Shultz, the American secretary of state, during the talks held in Amman over the past three days, a paper which included the basic principles which Jordan adheres to in any process to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem. These principles are:

A. The inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war. Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories is the basis for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the establishment of a just and durable peace.

B. The settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict requires the settlement of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, including the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

C. The settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem must be a comprehensive settlement. Negotiations to arrive at a comprehensive settlement can only take place with the international conference.

D. The international conference will not be merely a

ceremonial international gathering structured for the sole purpose of launching direct negotiations. It should reflect the moral and constant weight of the five permanent members of the Security Council in assisting all the parties to the conflict to arrive at a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.

E. The principles of Security Council Resolution 242 apply to all the occupied Arab territories and are the basis for negotiations in the bilateral committees.

F. In exercising its sovereign right, Jordan is prepared to attend the international conference with the other involved parties. Jordan will not represent the Palestinian people at the conference, nor will it negotiate the settlement of the Palestinian problem on behalf of the PLO. Jordan is also prepared to attend the conference in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if the concerned parties accept this arrangement.

The prime minister added that His Majesty stated that Jordan's position regarding the American initiative is determined by the extent to which it corresponds to these principles.

Mr. Shultz said that the dialogue between the United States and the parties to the conflict, as well as the permanent members of the Security Council, will continue to advance the Middle East peace process.

Shultz ends Mideast shuttle reporting 'headway in inches'

By Nermeen Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz ended a six-day Middle East peace shuttle Friday saying he had made "headway in inches" in his efforts to push the new American plan for Arab-Israeli peace after talks

with the leaders of Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel. But it was clear from Shultz's remarks at a press conference held early Friday that he had little to show in the way of any mentionable progress in his efforts. However, Shultz described his talks with His Majesty King Hus-

cise, with honest attempts to reach understanding from both sides and a positive view of the needs (of the Palestinian people).

"I am very conscious of the fact that while I think we have made some headway on this trip, you

(Continued on page 2)

'Israeli bullet killed settler girl' U.S., Syria study Lebanon formula

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An autopsy of an Israeli girl killed after getting caught in a clash between Palestinians and Israeli settlers found she was struck in the head both by a bullet and a large object, casting doubts on initial army claims that she was stoned to death by Palestinians.

Details provided by Israel Television and radio raised the possibility that 15-year-old Tirza Porat was inadvertently shot by one of the armed Jewish settlers who entered a village in the occupied West Bank and clashed with villagers Wednesday.

On Friday, two Palestinians were shot and wounded in separate clashes with troops in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Arab hospital officials said.

In Jerusalem, several dozen Palestinians shouted nationalist slogans after noon prayers. Demonstrators dispersed quickly after Israeli soldiers approached.

In Beita, where Porat was killed, the army blew up five homes of alleged suspects and rounded up hundreds of Arabs for questioning Thursday. Soldiers fatally shot an Arab the army said

ignored orders to stop.

Porat was buried near her house in the West Bank settlement Elon Moreh. The funeral was attended by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and thousands of armed settlers, some shouting "Revenge, revenge" and "Expel the Arabs."

The girl's death further escalated tensions between the 65,000 Jewish settlers and 850,000 Palestinians in the West Bank. Armed Israeli settlers Thursday rampaged through two Arab villages near Beita, beating residents, breaking windows and firing shots in the air.

Two Palestinians also died in the melee Wednesday. Two Arabs were wounded and 13 Israelis injured.

Israel Television cited a top military source as saying the bullet in Tirza's head was fired from a gun belong to one of the Israeli guards.

The unidentified source said it would be nearly impossible to determine who fired the shot and emphasised that no other weapons were fired in the village, Israeli Television said.

The source said the magazines

of the two weapons probably were empty when villagers wrested them away from the guards, the television reported.

In Ramallah, troops used tear-gas and mace Friday to disperse about 30 Palestinians women demonstrating after Friday prayers, eyewitnesses quoted by Reuters said.

Children threw stones at Israeli police after prayers in the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, but the protest ended with no injuries, eyewitnesses told Reuters.

They said about 100 protesters shouted slogans against Shamir and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's Middle East peace plan before dispersing peacefully.

Despite the protests, the West Bank and Gaza were relatively quiet for a Friday, when Palestinians usually hold mass demonstrations.

Missiles pound Iraqi, Iranian cities; Iranians vote in election

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said it fired four missiles into Iranian cities Friday just hours before Iranians went to the polls in important parliamentary elections.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said Tehran retaliated by firing two missiles into Baghdad, another two into the northern city of Mosul and one into Al Amarah further south.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) confirmed one of the strikes on Baghdad and said civilians were killed. It also said Iraqi civilians were killed when Iranian long-range artillery shelled Iraqi border cities.

An AP reporter in Tehran confirmed there was a loud explosion in the pre-dawn hours near the city's railway station.

INA said one missile was fired into each of Tehran, the holy city of Qom, the central city of Isfahan and the northwestern city of Tabriz.

The agency also reported Iraqi warplanes raided a "large maritime target" Thursday night, a reference to an oil tanker. There

was no immediate confirmation from Gulf shipping sources.

IRNA confirmed that missiles hit Tehran and Isfahan. It said they landed in residential areas, but gave no casualty toll. It also said Iraqi warplanes raided several Iranian cities, but gave no further details.

The Iranian agency said Iranian planes bombed military targets in northern Iraq, but INA said the planes bombed residential neighbourhoods in the northern city of Amadiya, killing civilians.

INA said Iraqi jets bombed the Iranian cities of Hamadan and Kermanshah Thursday night while Iran shelled 11 Iraqi border towns and cities Thursday night and early Friday, killing and wounding many civilians.

Iranian elections

Iranians went to the polls to elect 270 members of the Majlis (parliament), in elections that were expected to increase the power of radicals who want economic changes such as land reforms, a minimum wage and poli-

cies to favour the poor.

Tehran Radio described the election as "remarkable." Soldiers on the war front with Iraq took time off from fighting to vote and villagers in areas inaccessible by road dropped their ballots in boxes brought by army helicopters.

Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, voted early at a polling booth at his home in Jamaran, a northern suburb of Tehran, the radio said.

The 74-year-old war with Iraq apparently had a minimal effect on the elections. As in previous polls four years ago, the election for a few constituencies near the war zone were held among war refugees in other cities.

Liberals espousing Western-type ideas, including former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, boycotted the elections which they said were not free.

Interior Ministry officials told Tehran Radio that voting, originally due to last 10 hours, might be extended. Results in Tehran will take about a week to compile.

Hijacked Kuwaiti plane lands in Cyprus

LARNACA (R) — A hijacked Kuwaiti airliner with about 50 hostages on board landed at Larnaca airport in Cyprus Friday after being refused permission to land at Beirut, where the pilot had threatened to crash, witnesses said.

Only dim blue sidelights along the edge of the runway were visible and it was not immediately clear whether the plane had been given permission to land.

A civil aviation official said earlier the airport had been closed.

The Boeing 747, seized by a group of Arabic-speaking hijackers Tuesday, had circled Beirut airport in a vain attempt to land there.

A senior security source in Beirut identified the hijackers as members of the pro-Iranian Lebanese group Hizbollah (Party of God). They demanded the release of 17 pro-Iranian militants imprisoned in Kuwait.

Syrian troops who control Beirut airport prevented the plane from landing there and fired two warning shots as it circled overhead.

Cyprus government spokesman Akis Fanis said the airliner had been given permission to land. "Cyprus will probably refuse it and then hopefully it will be

Jordan condemns hijacking

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taber Al Masri Friday voiced Jordan's condemnation of the hijacking of a Kuwaiti plane and the threats issued by the hijackers against the lives of its passengers.

Masri said: "This flagrant violation of Kuwaiti interests which was preceded by several hostile actions in Kuwaiti territories and interests is committed by certain parties with the aim of pressuring Kuwait into changing its stands vis-a-vis the Iran-Iraq war."

"Kuwait will not surrender to terrorism and blackmail," Masri said and expressed confidence that the international community would stand by Kuwait and condemn these terrorist actions.

allowed to leave again," he added.

Foreign Minister George Iacovou went to the airport and an Arabic-speaking translator was sent to the control tower.

Amal wrests control of S. Lebanon from Hizbollah

NABATIYEH, Lebanon (Agencies) — The Syrian-backed Amal militia held undisputed control of South Lebanon Friday after a four-day showdown with Iranian-backed rivals in which 62 people were killed and 150 wounded, police reported.

Justice Minister Nabih Berri's mainstream Amal militia, Syria's closest ally in Lebanon, held all major towns and villages in the south and their supply routes, police said.

Diehard fighters of the fundamentalist Hizbollah (Party of God) were holed up in only three hamlets west of the market town

of Nabatiyeh with mediators negotiating terms for their surrender and safe conduct, police said.

Amal's triumph reflected Syria's determination to crush a growing challenge by Iran to its role as the main power broker in Lebanon.

Syria has been alarmed at Hizbollah's widening influence and its efforts to seize control of Lebanon's 1.2 million Shi'ites, the country's largest sect.

Police said that one of the hamlets where Hizbollah was still holding out was Jibsheh, its main stronghold in the south.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Ahmad Othman
 Mahmoud Awadi
 Abd Maridi
 Hish A. Rahim
 Pharmacy

taxi
taxi
mad Nakond

GENERAL
Television 71

complaints
complaints
one information
and Middle East calls

100-443887-100

— 1998 —

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

KING CONDOLES: His Majesty King Hussein Friday called at Al Eitan and Bani Hassan tribes in Mafrq Governorate to convey his condolences to them on the death of Sheikh Qasem Al Eitan, a former member of the Upper House of Parliament. The King was accompanied during the visit by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

ROYAL DECREES: Two Royal Decrees endorsing two Arab cultural agreements were presented Friday to the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) in Tunis during a ceremony attended by Jordan's Ambassador in Tunis Tala' Al Hassan and the ALECSO Director General Dr. Muhieddin Sabar. The first agreement is related to the protection of writers' rights, while the other is related to the easy movement of Arab cultural production.

NEW SWITCHBOARD: The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) has decided to replace the existing telephone switchboard in Shobak in the southern region with a new and modern switchboard with a capacity of 1,000 lines to improve telephone services in the city.

UREIKAT HEADS TEAM: Minister of Labour and Social Development Rashid Ureikat will lead Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary session of the Arab Social Affairs ministers which will be held in Tunis on April 12.

ABU SEMINAR: Experts from Jordan and other Arab states will take part in an international Arab seminar on the development of researches in radio and television fields scheduled to be held in Tunis on April 13. The seminar has been organised by the Arab Broadcasting Union (ABU).

AIR TRANSPORT: Civil Aviation Authorities in both Jordan and Canada Sunday embark on bilateral talks, in preparation for concluding a bilateral air transport agreement.

TABBA' DISCUSSES TIES: Industry, Trade and Supply Minister Hamdi Tabba' Thursday discussed commercial and industrial relations with Japan and Korea, during two separate meetings with Japan's ambassador to Jordan Akira Nakayama and the Korean commercial attache.

TOURISM: Minister of Tourism Zuhair Al Ajlouni Friday met with a Soviet tourist group currently visiting Jordan. The meeting came during an inspection visit by Mr. Ajlouni to a number of hotels in Amman to examine the services offered to foreign tourists.

CELEBRATIONS: Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Thursday patronised Irbid Education Department's celebrations of the anniversary of the Karamah Battle, which fell on March 21, and presented shields to families of the martyrs who fell during the battle. The celebration was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Thouqan Al Hindawi and senior military and civil officials.

SURGEONS END TALKS: A two-day conference by the Jordanian Surgeons Society ended Friday at the Jordan University of Science and Technology in Irbid. The thirty three working papers on general surgery were discussed during the conference. Jordanian, Arab and foreign surgeons took part in the conference.

Pharmacists conference ends

AMMAN (Petra) — The fourth Jordanian Pharmacists Conference ended here Friday with the participants calling for support for local pharmaceutical industries by limiting the import of drugs and increased spending on scientific research.

The conference also called for more cooperation among the faculties of pharmacy at Jordanian universities and urged local pharmaceutical industries companies to work towards producing more groups of medicine.

Participants also called for opening more public pharmacies in various parts of the Kingdom and creating new specialisations at the faculties of pharmacy, such as clinical pharmacy, in order to open employment opportunities for the increasing numbers of pharmacy graduates.

At the end of the conference, the Jordanian Pharmacists Association, which organised the conference, thanked His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, for patronising the pharmacists conference since 1980, and also hailed the current anti-Israeli Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab territories.

The three-day conference was attended by 300 pharmacists from Jordan, pharmacist association in Arab countries as well as the president of the Arab Pharmacists Union.

Committee seeks to upgrade Arab TV productions

AMMAN (Petra) — A special committee formed by the Arab Information Standing Committee, in charge of studying a proposal for setting up a joint Arab television production company, has recommended that a pan-Arab television production committee be established in Amman, with a capital to be shared by member states in addition to privately-owned Arab television production corporations.

For this purpose, the committee also recommended that the company attract highly qualified Arab experts to upgrade television productions and bolster Arab relations.

The new company aims at enhancing cooperation through the production of joint Arab programmes. Such programmes should conform with the religious values and national heritage. The company will also contribute to reducing the high costs of television production.

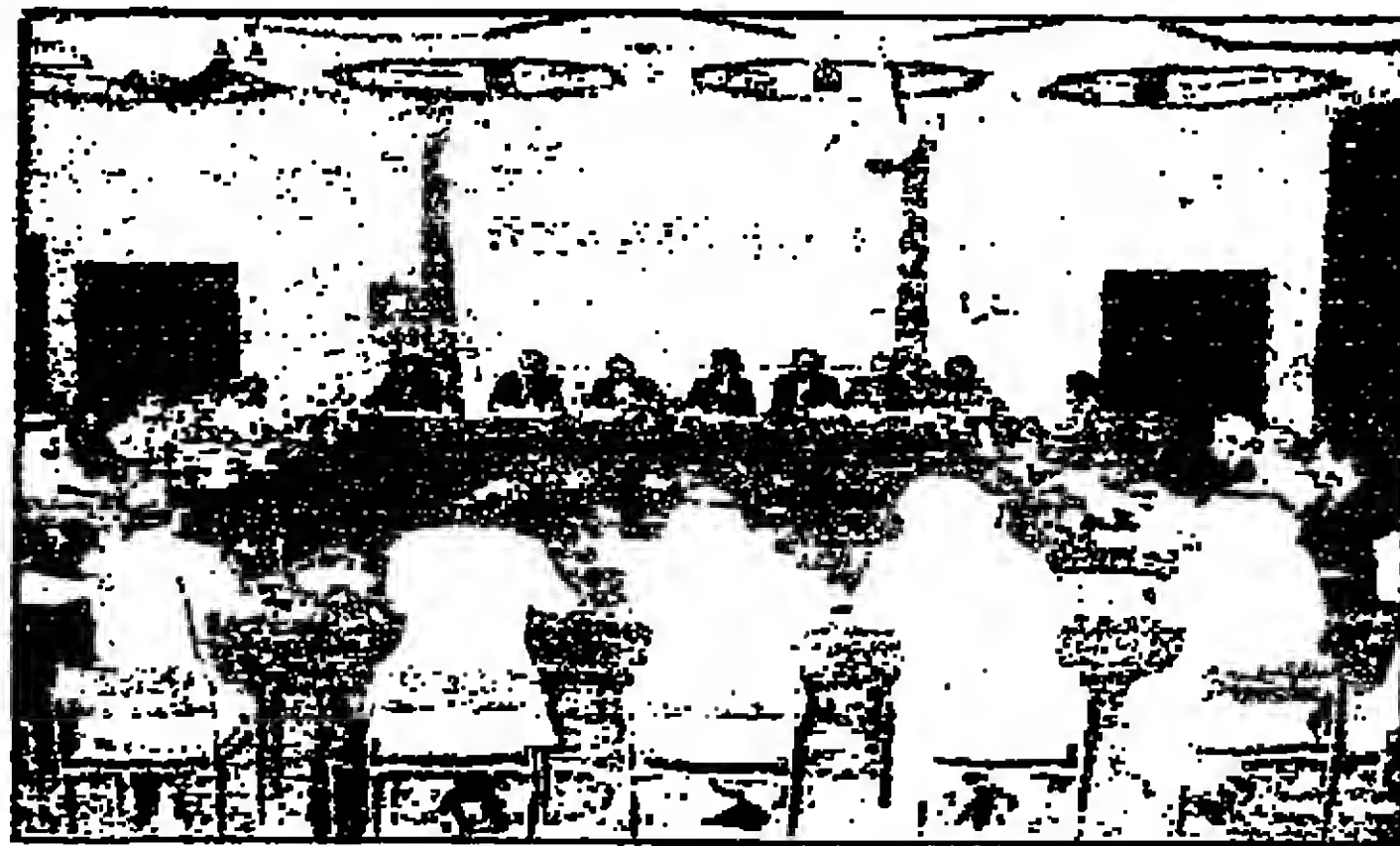
The company, once established, will be required to work out its periodic plan of action, which should conform with the local needs of television production and will have to focus on Arab viewers.

The committee further recommended that the Arab League general secretariat be entrusted with drawing up the company's statute, taking into consideration the Kuwaiti Information Ministry's study in this regard.

The committee recommended the formation of an expert group, to be composed of representatives of the Arab League Information Department and the Association of Arab Broadcasting Unions (AABU), General Secretariat, in addition to Jordan, Tunisia and Kuwait.

The group will be entrusted with undertaking feasibility study, based on the Kuwaiti study, and the observations made there on.

Taking part in the committee's meetings were representatives of Jordan, Tunisia, Algeria, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Qatar, Kuwait, Iraq, Oman, North Yemen, Arab League General Secretariat, AABU and the Jordan Company for Television Production.



Governments, employers and labourers in Arab and Asian countries Thursday discuss labour-related issues (Petra photo)

Labour conference thanks King, Crown Prince and premier

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in a regional round table symposium on international migration of labourers, organised by Labour and Social Development Ministry and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) sent cables to His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Zaid Al Rifai, thanking them for hosting the meetings and for the nice preparations, planning and facilities offered to participants.

Participants discussed, over four days, working papers on activities of the ILO in the field of labour migration and social security provisions.

They also exchanged views on challenges facing countries importing and exporting manpower. Taking part in the symposium were 40 people representing governments, employers and labourers in a number of Arab and Asian countries.



KING'S SCHOLARSHIP: Jordan's Ambassador to the United Kingdom Albert Boutros presents the King Hussein Scholarship for the 1987-88 scholastic year to Miss Nadine Khamise of the National Orthodox School. The King Hussein Scholarship is awarded to a Jordanian citizen every year by Davies' College in England, in recognition of the "excellent relationship" between Jordan and the college. The scholarship, worth £5,200, is awarded to Jordanian students for "outstanding academic and personal promise and achievement," according to a Davies' College press release. Any Jordanian student, male or female, can apply for the scholarship. Selections are made by the college based on the following criteria: Evidence of academic achievement and potential; character, cultural and social interests; creativity; initiative and imagination; suitability for education (as judged by an essay which the student writes about him or herself); good health and the ability to pay maintenance costs while studying in the United Kingdom. The minimum academic requirement for the scholarship is a Tawjihi with an average of 93 per cent or more. The scholarship provides for full tuition fees for three "A" level subjects, any supplementary lessons that may be required, as well as the cost of books and examination entries. The purpose of the scholarship is to "foster continuing good relations between Davies' and Jordanian students by giving a student, who might not otherwise be able to afford it, the opportunity of further education in Great Britain."

Hamzeh urges all smokers to quit

Jordan marks No-Tobacco Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Thursday marked the world's first No-Tobacco Day while Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh urged all smokers to give up the habit and to look after their health and that of others.

Hamzeh said health institutions in Jordan are continuing their efforts to provide advanced health services to all Jordanians.

He said Jordan will reach the WHO (World Health Organisation) target of making health care accessible for everyone by the year 2000, and added that cooperation between the Health Ministry and other health-related organisations, to fight diseases and spread health awareness, was an encouraging factor in that direction.

He said WHO's decision to make April 7 a No-Tobacco Day all over the world comes as a commitment to demonstrate "our willingness to purify ourselves of this deadly poison and to rid the upcoming generations of its dangers."

United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)'s regional office director in Jordan Richard Reid said that the quality of life for children in Jordan is improving every year, and pointed out that the evidence for that was the constant decrease in the number of children affected by deadly diseases and the number of child death incidents.

Reid said that over the years, UNICEF has tracked the progress which Jordan has made in giving its children health protection, and added that UNICEF experts that by 1990 the child death rate in the country will be reduced to half of what it was in 1980.

Much of the credit for such an achievement, Reid said, is due to health services. But, he added that more of the credit is due to Jordanian parents who have begun to take primary health care into their own hands.

On Thursday, the WHO, an agency of the United Nations, presented awards to several anti-smoking campaigners who have been working outside health institutions to fight smoking.

The WHO, which was founded in 1948, aims at improving health conditions around the world. Having started out with six members forty years ago, it now has 166 members and reaches a great majority of the world's inhabitants.

WHO's Regional Director Dr. Hussein Al Jaza'iri said that forty years ago the world had just gotten out of World War II and was facing tough economic conditions and bad health conditions. "At that point various countries decided to find a solution to these problems which amounted to forming a special United Nations organisation to tackle them."

Al Jaza'iri, who attended the 13th session of the Arab Health Ministers Council, held in Amman on Tuesday, told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the post-World War II conditions proved that every human being is entitled to good health.

He added that good health, according to the WHO, entails psychological and physical well-being that enables a person to live a productive life economically and socially, rather than just be a disease-free person.

The WHO's most important achievement has been the eradication of smallpox in 1977. The organisation is now concentrating its efforts on fighting the killer disease Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Khasawneh praises ties with Soviets

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society Nikolai Trubilin and his accompanying delegation Friday visited Amman.

On Thursday Information Minister Hani Khasawneh met with Trubilin, who is also deputy prime minister of the Soviet Republic of Russia.

President of the Jordan-Soviet Friendship Society Bahjat Talhoumi attended the meeting.

Khasawneh praised the Jordanian-Soviet relations saying that the society has contributed significantly to developing them.

He added that the bilateral relations, which are based on mutual respect, are a model of the balanced relations of countries which have different regimes.

Khasawneh briefed Trubilin on Jordan's firm stand towards the Arab-Israeli conflict and said that Jordan fully adheres to the Arab consensus achieved during Amman Summit, which was held in November 1987.

He voiced Jordan's appreciation of the Soviet support of the Arab causes.

Two months were found to be in need of such salaries, because their ties with their families in the occupied territories have been severed and as such have no sources of income.

Ministry Secretary General Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, who took part in the symposium, said that the Fund is currently embarking on the necessary arrangements for implementing the King's request to cover families of the detainees and those who are wounded during their resistance to the Israeli occupation authorities with such assistance.

On means of channelling these salaries to the occupied territories, Abbadi said the ministry has access to these families through the Zakat committees. Awqaf departments and mosques implement the ministry's financial and administrative structure, which makes it sure that the salaries will reach those eligible to have them.

The minister noted that this financial support is not a one time grant for assistance, but is monthly salary which will continue as long as the uprising is there.

He added that the funds sufficient for this purpose are that they are on the increase through generous contribution from citizens.

Awqaf departments, Zakat committees distribute funds in occupied territories

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat said Thursday that the Zakat Fund, established by virtue of a law, in the late forties, has provided monthly salaries ranging between JD 50 and JD 85 for 130 families of martyrs who fell during the current uprising in the occupied Arab territories.

In a televised symposium, Khayyat said that such salaries are paid, in implementation of directives from His Majesty King Hussein, who contributed his total allocations for the month of March to the families of martyrs and detainees in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Khayyat added that the fund is also giving monthly salaries to 933 West Bank and Gaza students attending Jordanian universities, because these students have no sources of income now.

On the criteria for identifying those eligible for such salaries, Khayyat said the ministry undertakes careful and thorough studies of the students conditions before deciding to give any of them such a salary.

However these students who have been receiving salaries for

U.S. scholar to visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Esin Atli, curator of Islamic art for the Smithsonian Institution's Arthur M. Sackler Gallery and one of the foremost experts on Islamic art in the U.S., is visiting Jordan from April 9 to 11 on a speaker's programme sponsored by the American Centre in cooperation with the Jordan National Gallery.

Dr. Atli will meet with Jordanian artists and museum officials to discuss current trends in Islamic art and to exchange views on the preservation and exhibition of artworks.

On Saturday, at 5:30 p.m., Dr. Atli will give a public lecture at the National Gallery on "Suleiman the Magnificent."

Happy
Easter!

Join us for a spectacular celebration buffet in Al Mansaf Restaurant.

From 12:30 pm - 3:00 pm; there will also be an Egg Hunt in the Lobby for everyone to enjoy.

AMMAN
Marriott
HOTEL



ماريوت
عمان

For reservation call 660100

Ma'in Spa Village
is what health
tourism ought to be
Special Promotional Package
to stay at Ma'in Caravans
ASHTAR
fully serviced Deluxe Hotel.

* For further information please call
Tel. 601554 — Amman

ملايات ماعين السياحية

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975

جورنال تايمز بوليتية عربية مستقلة للنشر بالانجليزية في الاردن
تأسست 1975

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
RAMI G. KHOURI

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 666265-2

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO
Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: A lasting peace

JORDAN'S stand with regard to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's proposals on the Middle East has been received with deep satisfaction by the Arab countries, because Jordan insisted on an international conference as agreed on during the November Arab summit meeting in Amman. For Shultz, it has been emphasised once again that the Arabs seek justice and a durable solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict, guaranteeing a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab land. The U.S. Secretary of State now realises that the ball is still in the Israeli court and that his own proposals and his initiative for a solution are still at cross roads, all because of Israel's intransigence. These proposals will succeed if Shultz insists on going ahead with plans for a lasting peace, but otherwise it will have the same fate as all other initiatives if these proposals are meant as a tactical move to serve a passing interest. In all the Arab capitals, Shultz found leaders determined to achieve a genuine peace thus placing him face to face with a challenge to move ahead with his initiative and achieve that kind of peace. It should be emphasised that the Arabs cannot accept piecemeal solutions and unilateral agreements with a state bent on expansionism and aggression. What is required is a lasting and comprehensive peace.

Al Dustour: More violence ahead

THE provocations carried out by Zionist settlers or Israeli troops in Arab territories can never help end the uprising; and the atrocities can only draw more violence from the Arab side. The Palestinian uprising will no doubt continue as long as the Israelis are determined to carry out their criminal actions, their attacks on Arab towns and refugee camps and their mass arrests and starving of Arab population. These actions can only enhance the Arab people's determination to maintain the struggle and confront the arrogant, racist elements in the Israeli society. The past few days have revealed that the Israeli government and its armed forces are no more concealing their full support and help to the Jewish settlers living within Arab territories, and in Arab homes. Israeli War Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that collective punishment should be imposed on Arab villages and population centres whenever a settler is attacked. He is thus backing the settlers' clamour for severe measures and revenge on the Arab residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Their purpose is clear: an empty land and an abandoned country for the benefit of Zionists and the Zionist movement.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel's total rejection

IT is clear now that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's initiatives have now ended in failure. This failure is largely due to America's unwillingness to exert pressure on Israel and convince its leaders of the need for reaching a comprehensive and genuine peace with the Arabs.

Shultz, who implied that he was not happy with the Israeli intransigence, concluded his mission in the Middle East without mustering sufficient courage to tell the Israeli leaders of his actual feelings. If Shultz maintains this stand and proves to be unable to twist the Israeli arm, then his proposals for a Middle East settlement can never see the light. Shultz has received sufficient backing and support for his mission from the Arabs and the Soviet Union; and Arab leaders had welcomed all moves in the right direction. The Arab summit meeting paved the way for Shultz's success by presenting a unified Arab stand with regard to peace and Jordan urged the United States to go ahead with plans to convene an international conference to achieve that goal. But despite all these efforts, we can see that the American initiative is confronting obstacles and cannot be implemented because of Israel's total rejection of a genuine peace.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: A trap for Arabs

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is trying with all his might to vindicate Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir from his guilt of rejecting the latest U.S. proposals for peace in the Middle East. Shultz maintains that his initiative still exists, despite this rejection by Shamir; and he insists that it is inter-Arab differences that impede the initiative. It is thus clear that Shultz's initiative is no more than a trap to which the U.S. secretary is trying to lure the Arabs. It is useful to remember that Shamir has outright rejected the U.S. proposals, and that the Arabs are open to talks and dialogue, and so, it is clear that Shamir with his intransigent stand is killing the U.S. initiative. Shultz realises that the Arabs will not change their mind about the projected international conference, and that they insist on involving the PLO as a full partner in the peace negotiations. Shultz must have heard the same views in Amman, Damascus and Cairo which also demanded a full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, so that peace can be achieved. It is clear that the Arabs are all in agreement on this question, but Shultz is still of the view that the Arabs are in disagreement and so they place obstacles in the path of peace.

Al Dustour: Total U.S. bias

NOW that Shultz has completed his latest inconclusive mission in the Middle East, it should be emphasised that from now on the Arabs can not accept a fair and neutral mediation by the United States in settling the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is because the U.S. administration proved once again that it is totally biased towards Israel. The U.S. secretary of state, who embarked on his mission two months ago full of optimism that he will twist Shamir's arm and arrive at an acceptable formula, turned out at the end of the mission as a stronger supporter of Israel, backing its intransigent stand by word and deed. In fact Shultz's behaviour has given more encouragement to Israel to reject the latest U.S. proposals and refuse outright any talk about Israel's withdrawal from Arab lands. The U.S. gift of war planes to Israel announced during Shultz's shuttle mission in the Middle East, can only mean that Washington is rewarding Israel for its behaviour and its rejection of all peace bids even if these bids come from the United States itself. By failing in his latest mission, Shultz proved to be one of the most loyal friends to the Jewish state; and by concluding his diplomatic record as secretary of state, Shultz has created more enemies for Washington and endangered his country's interests in the Middle East.

From Lebanon to Irangate: A review of American Middle East policy — I

The following is part one of a report on the Middle East by Michael C. Hudson, director of the Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies at Georgetown University, Washington D.C. Part 2 appears on Sunday's newspaper.

The problem

"IRANGATE" is an example, par excellence, of the incoherence of U.S. Middle East policy. At virtually the same moment that American officials were assuring Arab "moderates" that "Operation Staunch" (the policy of discouraging arms sales to Iran) was a high priority matter and upbraiding European allies yet again about appeasing and supplying arms to "terrorist" regimes, the National Security Council was deeply involved in the now-famous clandestine arms-for-hostages deal with Iran. An act of high comedy was played out in the otherwise grim theatre of Middle East international relations — as long as one abstained from reflection on the consequences.

Irangate, however, is only a momentary symbol of an incoherence in U.S. Middle East policy that runs much more deeply and is rooted structurally in the decision-making process. Regarding the most fundamental policy questions Washington's position — to the extent that it can be ascertained at all — is confused, if not self-contradictory. Do we have a policy for the region as a whole or do we stress bilateral relations? Yes, the Middle East is a strategic area geopolitically and its parts are closely related to one another in a systemic sense (both through conflict and cooperation); but, no, we prefer to deal one-on-one with specific regimes, fearing, in the Arab World at least, the development of hostile regional blocs. What is our position on political Islam? On the one hand, it is nearly synonymous with "terrorism"; on the other, it is a bulwark against Communist and Soviet expansion. How do we feel about the Arabs? In general, our stereotypes of them are decidedly negative: Cruel, violent, duplicitous, xenophobic, morally suspect, and weak; however, there are individual "good Arabs" and even a few "good Arab leaders." Is Israel a strategic asset? Yes indeed, insist its ardent supporters in the United States, including not just the "Israel lobby" but also the "neo-conservatives" who point to the Jewish state's military and intelligence capabilities; and yet a growing number of respectable voices in the "foreign-policy establishment" and in defence circles assert the liabilities of this "special relationship" in eroding U.S. influence throughout the Arab and Islamic worlds. Do we want the cheapest oil possible or do we want to "protect" the oil economies of conservative Arab states, not to mention the American states of Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma? Do we keep the Soviets out by an "Israel-first" policy or by offering security assistance to friendly Arab states (or even unfriendly Iran)?

Incoherence and ambivalence not only mark American policy on region-wide issues, they also characterise U.S. bilateral relationships. There is scarcely a state in the Middle East with which our relations are not contradictory well beyond the range of problems that states normally experience with friends or enemies. The U.S.-Israeli "special relationship," which we have come to think of as unassailable, is now under considerable strain owing to the clumsiness of the Israelis themselves — exemplified not only in their encouragement of the U.S.-Iran arms fiasco, but also in the Pollard espionage case. The bungled attempt at rapprochement with Iran is self-evidently bizarre. The conservative-pragmatic Arab regimes that depend on the United States for security or economic assistance — Jordan, Egypt, the Gulf Cooperation Council states, Tunisia, and Morocco — find themselves now in a "kiss of death" relationship with Washington, whose indulgence of Israeli adventurism and flirtation with Iran pose grave problems. The American diplomats who argue bravely that our relations with specific states in the region are healthy, friendly, and normal are tacitly to the point of disingenuousness.

Nor can it be said that there is harmony between the United States and its principal European allies on Middle Eastern issues. Whether it is the fundamental difference over Middle East peace, symbolised by Washington's unhappiness with the Venice declaration, or the particular frictions with Italy, France, Germany, and even perhaps Britain, Europe is frustrated over the lack of consistency in the American approach to the Middle East. As France's prime minister, Jacques Chirac, put it in his famous November 10, 1986 "off the record" interview in *The Washington Times*, referring particularly to the U.S. anger

against Libya and Syria.

"I must be frank and tell you that American reactions are at times a little primitive... I have observed that public opinion in the Middle East — in moderate countries who are our friends and who are confronted with exceedingly difficult problems, whether deteriorating standards of living or the spread of Islamic fundamentalism, and who should therefore be protected — is being systematically incited by American initiatives to adopt anti-American and anti-Western attitudes and thus challenge their own moderate regimes... So I am really astonished that a country like the U.S. does not understand... and still goes for the quick feel-good fix. It is irresponsible..."

The traditional approach

When State Department representatives testify on the Middle East before congressional committees, or professors lecture on the history of American policy in the region, they typically characterise U.S. policy in terms of a triad of important national interests. The commitment to a secure and prosperous Israel is a fundamental element that enjoys bipartisan support buttressed by the most influential and feared special interest group in the country — the Israel lobby. Second is the geo-strategic interest in denying the Soviet Union influence in the entire region from North Africa to Pakistan. To that end, it is important for the United States to develop and maintain security connections with key states in the region: in the past these have included Israel, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Ethiopia, and "moderate" Arab regimes in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, and Egypt. The third principal interest is economic: Maintaining access to the area's oil, less (now) for the sake of the American economy than for those of Western Europe and Japan. The oil boom of the 1970s also increased the importance of Arab and Middle Eastern markets for U.S. products, of which arms were not the least important.

Traditionally, the object of the U.S. Middle East policy "game" has been to carry out a diplomacy that somehow keeps these disparate interests in some kind of balance. The main problem in doing so clearly is to reconcile support for Israel with the need to maintain influence in Arab countries so that the other two interests — oil and anti-Communism — may also be served. Certainly the most direct means of coping with this seemingly zero-sum dilemma would be to reach a settlement acceptable to all the concerned parties; and indeed Washington has made many efforts since 1949 to that end, including support for U.N. resolutions, economic and technical assistance "solutions," big-power talks, and high-level diplomatic initiatives by various "special presidential envoys" following the periodic Arab-Israeli wars. By far the most serious effort — one that engaged the sustained attention of President Jimmy Carter himself — was the "Camp David" negotiation which led to an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in 1979. Historic as that accomplishment may have been, it failed to deal with the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict — the political fate of the Palestinian people. Carter was, and is, aware of the centrality of this issue, but his proposal for solving it in the Camp David accords fell well short of a minimally satisfactory arrangement for the Palestinians largely because of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's rigidity (and subsequent bad faith on the settlements issue) and the enormous leverage the Israelis enjoyed in American public opinion. Because the Palestinian part of Camp David was stillborn, the dilemma for American policy remains as acute as ever; even Arab governments deeply dependent on Washington for security and economic assistance bitterly resent the American tilt toward Israel, and on the popular level, especially among the youth, hatred for the United States grows and festers.

Frustrated from the start by failure to achieve an equitable solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict, the United States has adopted other policies in pursuit of its three main interests. The development of strong relations with non-Arab states has been one element in the American strategy. From the Truman Doctrine of 1947, which committed American aid to Greece and Turkey, to the Baghdad Pact-CENTO years, U.S. policy has sought to develop a strong "northern tier" to contain Soviet Communism and to monitor the Gulf.

Another element has been the building of security and economic relationships with conservative Arab regimes, committing them to a degree of dependency on the United States that would require them to swallow their distaste for U.S. support for Israel. The Eisenhower Doctrine of 1957 sought to project an economic and security umbrella against the threat of "international Communism" (more accurately, "radical Arab nationalism") to pro-Western regimes. Still another presidential "doctrine" was issued by President Carter in 1980, following the Iranian revolution, the Iranian seizure of the U.S. embassy hostages, and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It declared that "an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America. And such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force."

The "classical" American approach to the Middle East, therefore, has involved a complex mixture of instrumentalities: Security assistance, diplomatic initiatives, economic aid, and the image of an "honest broker" in regional disputes. The United States until now has been fairly successful in promoting all of its main interests, despite the contradictions, for several reasons. Perhaps most important is the simple fact of America's super-power status — a condition that generates leverage no matter how unhappy small states may feel toward Washington. In addition, the cultural and technological appeal of the United States to Middle Eastern elites helps sweeten the bitter pill of U.S. policy. Regardless of the inherent pro-Israel bias of American policy, one could until recently make a case — from a *Realpolitik* perspective anyway — that on the whole it was quite successful in serving the three basic interests. The Reagan administration, however, departed from the classical approach by virtually handing over American policy to the Israelis and their American supporters, thus almost abandoning an independent Arab policy. Without an Arab policy attuned to American interests, it was easily predictable that Washington would lose standing in the Arab World. This development in turn meant that pro-Western ruling elites and regimes would be weakened, the "security" of Middle East oil reduced, and the prospects for Soviet influence enhanced.

The Reagan administration's Middle East muddle

The Reagan administration took office in January 1981 determined to stand up to the Soviets and get tough with Middle Eastern "terrorists" and other adversaries. Swept into power in part by the Ayatollah Khomeini's humiliation of Jimmy Carter, President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig resolved to "stand tall"; who could have imagined that the Ayatollah would bring yet another American president to grief, and once again over American hostages. In terms of policy ends, the Reagan team, to a greater degree than its predecessors, emphasised the Soviet threat in the Middle East and the overwhelming importance of Israel, not only as an end in itself but also as the linchpin of a regional anti-Soviet alliance. In terms of means, the new administration emphasised military over diplomatic instruments, insisting that force and the threat of force were essential in combating and deterring both Soviet expansionism and regional fanaticism. Under the capacious, elastic rubric of "terrorism" fell the governments of Iran, Libya, South Yemen, and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation; Iraq was struck from this list for geopolitical reasons but Syria later was added. The specter of "Islamic fundamentalism" was raised, but its relation to the other specter of Soviet expansionism was poorly understood.

Diplomacy and negotiation were not the strong suit of the Reagan administration in the Middle East. One of Secretary Haig's first initiatives was to try and establish a "consensus of strategic concerns" (mainly about the Soviet "threat") among Israel and the "moderate" Arab regimes of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan; but he failed. Like his predecessors Acheson and Dulles, he failed to understand the importance of the Arab-Israeli conflict even for "moderate" Arabs. Sensing the administration's proclivities, the Israelis under Prime Minister Begin and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon themselves took on a tougher stance. Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad in June 1981 was but a demonstration of Sharon's theory that Israel's strategic reach now

extended from Pakistan to Central Africa. As if to underline its indifference to Arab dismay over such Israeli aggressiveness, the Reagan administration signed a "strategic cooperation" agreement with Israel in October. Israel's American supporters meanwhile nearly succeeded in blocking the sale of AWACS surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia; in later years the administration, intimidated, simply allowed new arms sales proposals to Saudi Arabia and Jordan to die without a fight. To be sure, Washington suspended the strategic cooperation agreement in December after Israel declared its annexation of the Golan Heights, but the significance of this gesture was its incoherence — and of course it was only temporary. Cowed by the Israel lobby on the political level, the administration's Middle East "experts" allowed themselves to be convinced on the intellectual level that a super-strong Israel was America's best (perhaps only) strategic asset in the Middle East.

In his book, *Caveat*, Mr. Haig insists that he warned the Israelis in the strongest possible terms not to invade Lebanon (despite the pretext provided by the shooting of the Israeli ambassador in London); but most dispassionate observers feel that Haig tacitly gave Sharon "an amber light" to go ahead — though perhaps not all the way to Beirut. The secretary's maladroit diplomacy set in motion a bloody invasion that has done more to damage America's reputation in the Arab and Islamic worlds than perhaps any event since 1948. If Haig's sudden sacking caused signs of relief almost everywhere except in Israel, his successor — welcomed with high hopes because of his prior familiarity with the area — was to prove even more disappointing.

Secretary of State George Shultz's errors of substance on Middle East issues were compounded by a seeming petulance of attitude. It is one thing to try in Lebanon and fail, and to try in the Arab-Israeli conflict and fail; but it seems more childish than statesmanlike to give up and walk away, as if sulking, from such important problems. To ignore them is not to make them go away, let alone be solved. (In like manner, the secretary walked away from the Iran arms initiative once his initial opposition had been overruled, instead of resigning on principle, or continuing to fight it). Journalist Ronald Steel explains that Shultz was deeply angered by the collapse of his Lebanon initiative:

"He soured on the Arabs and turned toward the Israelis. For the last three years, the United States has not been a serious actor in the region. Shultz's attention has turned elsewhere."

In retrospect, one wonders whether Lebanon did not derail what otherwise might have been a credible U.S. role in the Middle East. President Reagan's "plan" of September 1, 1982 proposed to deal with the Arab-Israeli dispute by means of a Jordanian-Palestinian (not PLO) solution for the occupied territories. The president's refusal to recognise Israeli claims to the territories and his rejection of a Palestinian state there struck many observers as surprisingly evenhanded and not incompatible with the nearly simultaneous resolutions of the Arab summit meeting in Fez. Israel's instant, angry, and categorical refusal to countenance such an approach certainly boded ill for the American initiative, but more important in its ultimate demise was the growing U.S. preoccupation with the Lebanon war.

The Reagan administration leaders (except probably for Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger) seem to have been persuaded that the Israeli invasion, however unfortunate its excesses, may indeed have presented what Haig and Henry Kissinger had described as an "historic opportunity" to accomplish two main goals: The destruction of the PLO and the reconstitution of Lebanon as a Christian-dominated, pro-Western state, one that could indeed become an ally of Israel. Subsequent events have shown what a naive calculation that was, ironically emanating from such self-proclaimed experts in *Realpolitik*. Eagerly pushed forward on this course by the Israel lobby and the allied Lebanese Phalangist lobby in Washington, the administration allowed itself to become enmeshed as a partisan in the Lebanese imbroglio. Its miscalculations were legion. It thought itself immunised by its official presence as part of the multinational force, along with France, Italy, and Britain. It thought it could restrain the Lebanese army and still be viewed as an "honest broker." It thought it could use armed force in a limited way and get away with it, but its naval shelling of Druze mountain areas

(and villages) was pointless and counterproductive.

Finally, the Reagan administration thought that it could engineer a Lebanese-Israeli peace treaty with terms strongly favouring Israeli hegemony and ignoring Syria; this resulted in the May 17, 1983 agreement. Perhaps there had been a "window of opportunity" in the last quarter of 1982, when the Phalangists (having just captured the presidency) were strong, the Israelis were still deployed around Beirut, and the Syrians and PLO were badly weakened. But the United States was unable to move quickly enough; the Israelis were uncooperative; the Phalangists were generating intense new communal hostilities from the Druze, Sunnis, and Shi'ites; and the Syrians were applying violence inside Lebanon against the Maronites and Americans with maximum psychological force. The first bombing of the U.S. embassy in April 1983 was followed in October by the bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks (with 241 deaths). U.S. military responses from the air and sea were ineffectual, only arousing deep anti-American feelings, and by March 1984 the U.S. forces (without Shultz's agreement) were ignominiously withdrawn and Lebanon rescinded its acceptance of the May 17 agreement. On September 20, just a few weeks before the American presidential elections, the U.S. embassy annex in Beirut was blown up. Outside observers, including Middle East experts, might be forgiven for thinking that Reagan's debacle in Lebanon would seriously damage his reelection prospects. He trounced Democratic candidate Walter Mondale, and the Middle East was hardly an issue.

The story of the Reagan administration's efforts to pursue Arab-Israeli peace can be told rather more quickly than the Lebanon saga, for the simple reason that very little happened. Unlike President Carter, who was criticised for working too hard on the Middle East (the critics seemed to forget that he also got some results), President Reagan and Secretary Shultz contented themselves with dispatching a series of presidential envoys and State Department officials to discuss various options. The linchpin of administration strategy was Jordan, but Jordan understood better than Reagan, Shultz, and their key advisors (notably National Security Council officials Robert McFarlane and Howard Teicher) that the country could not safely speak for the Palestinians unless a substantially just settlement could be assured. But Jordan (and the other Arab states) could find no evidence that Washington would exert the degree of pressure on Israel that would make such an outcome possible, much less probable. The reinstatement of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement in November 1983, indeed, suggested anew America's acquiescence in Israel's strategic vision. Even more telling, however, was the American failure to nurture the constructive and pragmatic developments among the Arab states. First, there was merely indifference to the 1982 Fez Plan and its endorsement by the Palestine National Council in 1984. The significant agreement of February 11, 1985 between Jordan and the PLO embodied a major concession by the PLO: The submerging of its historic demand for an independent Palestinian state in a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. It was clearly a serious attempt to accommodate the Reagan plan. Washington, to its credit, also made concessions, though not of the same magnitude: It agreed to the idea of an international conference and consented to PLO participation in it, provided that the PLO first recognised U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338. Moreover, if the PLO recognised those resolutions, then the United States would recognise "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." But Yasser Arafat, already under intense Palestinian pressure over his earlier concession, could not accept those two resolutions in isolation from the others because they did not recognise Palestinian political identity and rights. The PLO said it would sign only if the United States endorsed the Palestinians' right of self-determination — a stronger statement than the "legitimate rights" language of the Camp David accords (and thus subject to the unacceptable minimalist interpretation of the Israelis). In good faith, the PLO offered two compromises, the most concessionary of which would have had the PLO endorsing all pertinent U.N. resolutions, including 242 and 338. But even this did not budge the American side and the Jordan-PLO accord collapsed in February 1986. The United States had both a strong interest and the capability to move this initiative

ahead, and its failure to do so reveals again a lack of diplomatic skill and political will. A year later the Reagan plan was still moribund.

Analysts of an apologetic turn of mind are fond of pointing out that any U.S. administration, but especially perhaps the present one, has only a limited amount of time, energy, and concentration available for the Middle East. Certainly, the Middle East fell from a high-priority item, as it had been during the Carter administration, to an area that could be "put on the back burner" while high-level attention was focused on the Strategic Defence Initiative, the Philippines, Central America, and, of course, confronting the Soviets in Europe. Furthermore, such Middle East energies as were available had been devoted, as we have noted, to Lebanon rather than to Arab-Israeli diplomacy. But Middle East energies were also drawn down by the Reagan administration's obsession with terrorism in general, and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi in particular.

While the Reagan administration's mind-set about the importance of force in dealing with Arab and Islamic "fanaticism" doubtless has several roots, it surely was sharpened by the circumstances of the 1980 presidential campaign, in which candidate Reagan vowed to "stand tall" against terrorists and hostage takers, thus avoiding the kind of humiliation that the Ayatollah Khomeini had visited upon Jimmy Carter. From the very beginning of the Reagan administration, Qadhafi was made the prime target in the U.S. war on terrorism. The shooting down of two Libyan planes in August 1981, the clashes in the Gulf of Sirte in March 1986, and the massive air raids on Tripoli and Benghazi a month later made the U.S. "game plan" very clear: Use all possible measures, from diplomatic and economic sanctions to military force, to remove Qadhafi from the scene. In a remarkable expose, investigative reporter Seymour Hersh made a strong case that the intent of the April 15 raid was to kill the Libyan strongman. The mission failed in that goal but sent a message to Arab and Islamic public opinion that the United States was prepared to be a "bully" and use massive force against "terrorism." Coupled with other applications of American military power in Lebanon (such as the shelling by the battleship New Jersey) and the forcing down of an Egyptian airliner carrying a suspected Palestinian "terrorist," as well as the U.S. "amber light" to Israel in 1982 and ill-concealed presidential approval for Israel's raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis in October 1985, the message seemed clear enough; but there was rather little discussion in the American media as to whether it might on balance prove counterproductive to America's interests and image among Arabs and Muslims.

To serious students of Middle East conflicts, the Reagan administration's focus on Qadhafi indicated either cynical expediency — he was the safest convenient target — and/or a fundamental misunderstanding of the origins of terrorist acts. Certainly, the simplistic notion (popular in right-wing and neo-conservative circles) of a "terrorist international" devoid of specific political contexts made it easier to present "terrorism" as a disembodied evil, a cancer to be eradicated wherever it appeared. It is difficult to believe that even Reagan administration stalwarts really believed that Qadhafi was at the root of all (or even most) Middle East-related terrorism. There were sufficient incidents both before and after the U.S. raid on Libya to suggest that Iran and Syria were at least active. To be sure, Washington withdrew its ambassador from Damascus after British authorities claimed to have discovered a Syrian hand in the aborted plot to plant a bomb on board an El Al passenger jet at Heathrow Airport in April 1986. The terrorist and kidnapping incidents in Turkey, Pakistan, Lebanon, and France since April 1986 were variously laid to Lebanese leftists, Palestinian renegades (such as Abu Nidal), and Iranian-supported Shi'ite organisations. According to Brian Jenkins, a terrorism specialist, "the bombing of Libya did not appreciably reduce the volume of total international terrorism," but it did increase the likelihood that states sponsoring terrorism would be more careful to cover their tracks in the future. Certainly, American embassies all across the Middle East maintain their siege-like security precautions to this day, and with good reason. But neither such precautions nor military retaliation can substitute for an active and even-handed diplomacy.

(Continued on page 5)

Iran-contra defendants seek dismissal of charges

WASHINGTON (R) — Defendants in the Iran-contra trial Thursday sought to have criminal charges against them dropped, claiming their televised testimony to Congress is being used against them despite grants of immunity.

In a pre-trial motion, attorneys for former White House aides Oliver North and John Poindexter and an associate accused the government of violating their clients' constitutional protection against self-incrimination.

North, Poindexter, who was North's boss at the National Security Council, and Iranian-American arms dealer Albert Hakim appeared before Congress last year after being promised their testimony about the Iran-contra scandal would not be used against them.

"Never in the history of this nation has the immunised testimony of putative defendants been broadcast live, on all major networks, to tens of millions of viewers and listeners," the motion said.

"Defendants submit that, given the widespread dissemination of immunised testimony throughout our society, the broad use of

immunised testimony has been inevitable, undeniable, and so pervasive that the indictment must be dismissed as a matter of law," it said.

Special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh, who is probing the secret efforts to sell U.S. arms to Iran and divert proceeds to Nicaraguan contra rebels, is barred from using information from the congressional testimony in his prosecution.

But the three, who pleaded not guilty March 24 to criminal conspiracy charges stemming from the scandal, told Federal Judge Gerhard Gesell their testimony was being used "directly or indirectly" against them.

Attorneys for a fourth defendant in the case, retired air force Major General Richard Secord, also moved for dismissal of charges against their client, but claiming different reasons. Secord testified before Congress without a promise of immunity.

"Drug link"

Meanwhile, a congressional panel investigating the Latin American drug trade will examine portions of the diaries kept

by North, the subcommittee's chairman says.

"I've been pressing for these for some time and the White House has finally made them available," said Senator John F. Kerry, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Drugs and Terrorism.

Kerry says witnesses before his panel will examine links between drug trafficking and the efforts of the Reagan administration to maintain and supply the contras.

The contra link came up Wednesday when the panel heard that the State Department hired a firm with ties to drug smugglers to ferry aid to the contras.

Investigators for the congressional Iran-contra committees have told the narcotics panel that the State Department selected the Vortex company from a list of transport companies provided by the CIA, according to a Senate committee source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Fraud charges dismissed

In an unrelated case, the United States court of appeals upheld Thursday the dismissal of 45 fraud charges stemming from the

unauthorised sale of U.S. weapons in Israel to Iran without the federal government's approval.

The three-judge panel, in an unanimous decision, upheld a finding last July that the government could not charge the nine defendants of fraud because it had neither lost money or property rights in the allegedly illegal weapons sales.

The government alleges the defendants plotted to deceive the United States Defense Department munitions office into approving the resale of the weapons, which had been transferred to Israel.

Thatcher tells Turkey to be patient over EC entry

ANKARA (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Friday compared Turkey's application last year for full membership of the European Community (EC) with Britain's 12-year wait for entry.

Speaking at a press conference before leaving Ankara for the commercial centre of Istanbul, Thatcher urged Turkey not to be too pessimistic about its chances for acceptance.

She noted that Britain was accepted into the EC only in 1973 after first applying in 1961.

"There was a famous non' which stopped our first application," she said, referring to the opposition of late French President Charles de Gaulle.

Turkey's membership application was made 12 months ago by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

It is being examined by the European Commission, the EC's ruling body, but has received a cool response in some EC capitals.

Ozal, sitting next to Thatcher, said he would not set a date for Turkey's membership.

But Foreign Ministry spokesman Inal Batu said Thursday that Turkey expected a positive response by the mid-1990s, adding: "There will be limits to our patience."

Relief airlift in Ethiopia to continue

NAIROBI (R) — An airlift of famine relief supplies to the besieged Ethiopian town of Mekele will continue despite a government order that all foreign aid workers must leave the war-torn provinces of Eritrea and Tigray, a U.N. spokeswoman in Addis Ababa said Friday.

"The Hercules are still flying normally and we hope to have a third plane in next week," Pat Banks, the spokeswoman of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation (UNDRO) in Ethiopia, told Reuters by telephone.

Vincent Bernard, a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Addis Ababa, said the government had also authorised the return of an ICRC C-130 Hercules transport plane, which had gone for servicing in Sweden.

This would bring to four the number of aircraft shuttling food into Mekele, capital of the northern Tigray province.

The latest report of fighting came from the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which said Thursday that it had killed more than 1,800 government troops in an assault on the garrison town of Keren.

Ethiopia's military-led government has not commented in detail on the military situation in the north, but last week it called for a national mobilisation to counter the insurgency.

Diplomats say Ethiopia's hasty agreement last Sunday to normalise relations with neighbouring Somalia was aimed at freeing troops on the disputed Somali border for action against the rebels in the north.

Mekele has been cut off overland for several months. Famine relief agencies have been relying on the airlift to feed drought victims in the nearby towns and villages since December.

According to the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF),

another rebel movement fighting Ethiopia, Mekele is one of only three towns in the province left in government hands.

The Hercules chartered by international relief agencies have sometimes been helped out by Antonov AN-12s of the Soviet airline Aeroflot on loan to the Ethiopian government and together they have ensured a steady supply of 8,000 to 10,000 tonnes of food a month to Mekele.

At first, the Hercules operated from Asmara, the capital of Eritrea province, but fuel restrictions there since February have forced the planes to fly from more distant airfields in Addis Ababa and the Red Sea port of Asaba.

The relief agencies say seven million people could starve to death in Ethiopia following last year's drought unless food supplies reach them in time. Over three million of these drought victims are in Eritrea and Tigray.

U.S. supplier says it seeks proper use by Israel of tear-gas

WASHINGTON (AP) — An American company that sells tear-gas to Israel says it is trying to ensure that the chemical crowd-control agent is being used properly against Palestinian protesters.

In the aftermath of charges by the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) that the substance has been misused, "we are redoubling our effort to see that it is used properly," said Burl Allison, vice president of Transtechnology Corp. of Sherman Oaks, California.

"We are writing to the prime minister (of Israel) to try to get some attention to the proper use of the product," Allison said.

The company has also offered to send staff to train the Israeli military on how to use the substance, but the Israeli government has not responded, she said.

The company's action came after the ADC, a lobbying group, asked Transtechnology to suspend shipments to Israel until the company is satisfied the tear-gas is being used properly.

The group is "deeply concerned" that an American-made product is causing death, injuries and miscarriages to innocent civilians.

Israel has bought 120,000 tear-gas grenades or projectiles from U.S. companies under the U.S. government's military sales credit programme, the Pentagon said.

A State Department official, speaking on condition he not be named, defended the Israelis' use of tear-gas, and said the U.S. government has not investigated any reports of misuse.

"We think maintaining order should be in the most humane way possible," the official said. "One of those ways is tear-gas."

Since the Palestinian uprising began in the occupied territories four months ago, at least 140 Palestinians, one Israeli soldier and one Israeli civilian have been

killed. Dr. Jonathan Fine of Physicians for Human Rights, a Boston-based group that sent a four-person mission to the occupied territories in February, said there were no accurate statistics on the number of people who have died or have been injured by tear-gas.

"I wouldn't belittle the problem," he said, adding the long-term effects of tear-gas have been "understudied and underreported."

"If you use it in a refugee camp which has narrow streets and people living on top of each other, then a lot of damage can take place," he said.

Afghan agreement reached

(Continued from page 1)

Afghan government was an internal matter. The Soviet Union and Afghanistan had objected to Pakistan's insistence that arrangements for a transitional government in Afghanistan be worked out before the signing of an accord.

Apart from the two negotiating parties, the Geneva accord calls

for the United States and the Soviet Union to sign as guarantors.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Afghan leader Najibullah said jointly Thursday that "the last obstacles to concluding the agreements have now been removed" and that Soviet troops can start leaving on May 15 if the agreement is signed quickly.

From Lebanon to Irangate

(Continued from page 4)

Perhaps the only area in which the Reagan administration could make a claim to success in the Middle East was in the fortification of the American military presence east of Suez. What began in the last days of the Carter administration as the Rapid Deployment Force (which critics derided as neither rapid nor forceful) took on greater substance during the Reagan years. By 1984 the manpower strength of the re-named Central Command (Centcom) was estimated at 220,000 — half its total projected strength. Extensive cooperation had been undertaken with Egypt, Oman, and Kenya, including a series of joint exercises. Airlift capacity to the region had been greatly strengthened — probably exceeding that of the Soviet Union despite its proximity; and, more important, previously positioned supplies at Diego Garcia island

and elsewhere had given the United States the ability to sustain major military activities for at least a month. Moreover, the daily interaction of U.S. military personnel at all levels with their counterparts from Jordan and Saudi Arabia in addition to the main Centcom allies added to the American position; and the regional technical scope of the Communications/Control/Command structure for Saudi Arabia embraced other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council. But although the United States had significantly improved its military options in the Gulf, its political maladroitness had also increased the possibility that military action might become necessary. As Iran heated up the sea war and threatened Kuwaiti shipping, Washington was being pulled into a possible military confrontation with Tehran that would be difficult to sustain over time without strong domestic support.

Unfortunately, Washington's political and diplomatic accomplishments lag behind its military achievements. The scenario of U.S. military intervention in the Gulf area to counteract an Iranian breakthrough in southern Iraq or in Gulf shipping lanes is one whose consequences everyone must worry about — even the Arab regimes targeted for "rescue." What consequences would U.S. military action have on Arab and Islamic public opinion? Would the United States beat a hasty retreat if bloodied in an encounter with Iran, as it did in Lebanon in 1984? In addition, the growing "Israelisation" of U.S. policy during the Reagan administration has generated serious strains even with Washington's closest ally in the Gulf, Saudi Arabia; and Irangate now has raised even deeper apprehensions among the other "moderate" Arabs about the very coherence and reliability of their American patron.

We now stretch from Miami to Singapore...



Comfortably.

Comfort can go a long way in making a flight seem shorter. That's why our first class passengers relax in luxurious sleeper seats, on all our widebody flights.

So after you've enjoyed our superb in-flight service, stretch out and sleep. All the way from Miami to Singapore.

FIRST CLASS

ROYAL JORDANIAN الخطوط الاردنية
Setting new standards.

AMMAN • ABU DHABI • AMSTERDAM • AQABA • ATHENS • BAHAMAS • BAHRAIN • BANGKOK • BEIRUT • BELGRADE • BRUSSELS • BUCHAREST • CAIRO • CALCUTTA • CASABLANCA • CHICAGO
LUXEMBOURG • DAMASCUS • DELHI • DUBAI • Doha • DUBAI • FRANKFURT • GENEVA • ISTANBUL • JEDDAH • KARACHI • KUALA LUMPUR • KUWAIT • LARNACA
LONDON • LOS ANGELES • MADRID • MIAMI • MONTREAL • MOSCOW • MUSCAT • NEW YORK • PARIS • RYAD • ROME • SARAJEVO • SINGAPORE • THIRUVANANTHAPURAM • TUNIS • VIENNA

Egypt seeks Arab cooperation to boost production of arms

ABU DHABI (R) — Arab states could achieve self-sufficiency in arms if they agree on a joint strategy, Egyptian minister of state for military production Jamal Al Sayyed said Friday.

He said Egypt wants the Arab states, the world's largest arms importers buying \$25 billion worth in the last decade, to contribute to a joint project to build a warplane.

"The Arab nation has the technical and financial capabilities that enable it to realise self-sufficiency in arms," Sayyed told Reuters in an interview.

Sayyed is in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for Egypt's second Gulf arms show which opened in Abu Dhabi Monday.

Egypt is the leading Arab arms manufacturer, producing up to \$1.5 billion worth of military hardware annually, Sayyed said.

Egypt's arms sales in 1987 totalled \$150 million and it recently struck a \$50 million deal with two Arab states, Egyptian officials said.

The minister said Egypt was

selling arms to Arab and other friendly states to enhance their security. "We do not supply arms to any country because we do not sell for the sake of trade," he said.

Sayyed said Egypt already had the base for an aircraft industry by manufacturing light training planes and parts of the French-made Mirage 2000.

"France has permitted us to produce parts of the Mirage 2000 in exchange for our sales of the jet and the United States will not mind that we build the F-16 if we have the required funds," he said.

He said if Arab states contribute to a joint project to build a warplane "no doubt we can go ahead with it."

Jordan, Syria sign accord

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud and his Syrian counterpart Mohammed Ghabbash Thursday signed an agricultural cooperation memorandum.

Under the agreement, both ministries will cooperate in the fields of agricultural and animal planning, production and organisation. The two countries will also establish wild life reserves, set up joint productive projects and a centre for breeding Arab horses.

Following the signing of the memorandum, Hmoud said that both the Jordanian and Syrian sides have agreed to exchange statistical information in view of its importance for agricultural development plans.

The two ministers decided to set up a joint committee to undertake the technical and economic studies necessary for implementing the agreement.

Both sides have also agreed to coordinate their efforts in the production of vaccine and veterinary drugs to meet the needs of



Marwan Hmoud

both countries.

Syria will provide Jordan with fruit saplings and with 1,000 tonnes of improved potato seeds.

Hmoud and Ghabbash also decided to form a joint committee to prepare the technical and feasibility studies for setting up a joint company for animal breeding and fodder production.

Hmoud returned to Amman Friday night.

Jordan, Oman sign protocol to bolster trade, industrial ties

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce and the Omani Chamber of Industry and Commerce Thursday signed an economic cooperation protocol which aims at enhancing ties between both countries, especially in the area of setting up joint ventures in Jordan.

The protocol also encourages commercial and financial agreements, and exchange of expertise and information in the areas of commerce, industry and tourism.

The protocol provides for set-

ting up a joint board of directors, whose chairman and vice chairman will be appointed by annual rotation.

The protocol was signed for the Jordanian side by Amman Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors Chairman Mohammad Asfour and Amman Chamber of Industry Chairman Khalidoun Abu Hassan.

The Omani Chamber of Trade and Industry Vice-Chairman Yacoub Ibn Hamad Al Harithi signed for the Sultanate of Oman.

AMF to contribute \$250 million to finance inter-Arab commerce

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) board of directors has decided to contribute \$250 million towards the establishment of a pan-Arab regional project, designed to finance Arab trade through renewable credit lines.

The AMF decision was taken at the conclusion of the annual meetings of the Arab financial corporations, held in the Omani capital of Muscat.

The project envisages providing the necessary financing for all

Arab exports of traditional and non-traditional commodities, except oil.

Participants in the two-day meetings adopted a decision allowing the return of Egypt to the membership of these institutions following a suspension of several years.

Participants also discussed the annual reports and the final accounts of these institutions in addition to issues pertaining to their management.

Plant to process rice in Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Transport and Communications Thursday concluded an agreement with a local company to process, pack and handle rice at Aqaba port.

Under the agreement, a \$7 million plant will be set up at Aqaba with a minimum production capacity of 150,000 tonnes annually.

The agreement was signed by Transport and Communications Minister Khalid Haj Hassan and by the company's director general.

Fixing transport tariff

Haj Hassan has fixed the tariff of transporting each tonne of goods from Aqaba port to Yajouz nursery at JD 5.440. He fixed the tariff of transporting each tonne of goods from Aqaba port to the Agriculture Ministry warehouses at JD 5.270, provided that trucks use Aqaba-Amman Customs-

route.

Talhouni to chair company

Haj Hassan has also decided to appoint the Ministry's Secretary-General Mahmoud Al Talhouni as chairman of the board of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company.

Seminar on purchasing methods ends

AMMAN (Petra) — A specialised seminar on management of purchases concluded here Thursday.

The seminar, which was attended by 11 representatives of Jordanian industrial, financial and commercial companies, aimed at highlighting the importance of planning, implementing new techniques and identifying the modern scientific methods of procurements.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.8750/60	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2450/60	Canadian dollar
	1.6735/42	Deutschemarks
	1.8780/90	Dutch guilders
	1.3838/48	Swiss francs
	35.00/05	Belgian francs
	5.6770/6800	French francs
	1242/1243	Italian lire
	125.55/65	Japanese yen
	5.9000/50	Swedish crowns
	6.2590/2640	Norwegian crowns
	6.4000/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	448.50/449.00	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The national market closed higher as scattered local institutional buying continued across the boards. The All Ordinaries index was up 12.5 to 1,425.1.

TOKYO — Prices closed easier in robust trade due to a slightly weaker dollar and a lack of fresh buying incentives. The Nikkei index lost 20.33 points to close at 26,748.89.

HONG KONG — Prices closed a shade lower on moderate profit-taking following sharp gains Thursday. The Hang Seng index fell 3.21 to 2,619.87.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed marginally lower after three days of gains, on lack of follow-through buying support and bouts of profit-taking. The Straits Times industrial index fell 3.79 to 943.01.

BOMBAY — Share prices closed subdued in poor trading for the new account as institutional investors, chief buyers in the market, kept away.

FRANKFURT — Prices closed a quiet bourse easier as pre-weekend caution and the lack of any significant new factors left investors sidelined. The Commerzbank index, calculated at mid-session, fell 3.8 to 1,396.2.

ZURICH — Swiss share prices closed mixed but blue chips were mostly lower in moderate pre-weekend trading. The All Share Swiss index fell five to 822.7.

LONDON — Prices stayed firmer and stood around the day's highs after the market was buoyed by a surprise cut in U.K. base rates. At 1435 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was up 19.3 at 1,780.3.

NEW YORK — The market moved moderately higher in thin morning trading. The Dow 30 was up six at 2,069.

LUXURIOUS FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

First floor of 220 sq.m. in a two-floor family building located in the best residential area, near the Guests Palace (between the 4th & 5th Circles) No. 147 Aqsa Street - Jabel Amman. Overlooking one of the largest and nicest private garden in Amman. Consisting of: Large salon, dining room, 2 double bedrooms, laundry room with fully automatic W.M., fully equipped spacious kitchen with refrigerator & deep-freezer, 3 balconies and a car-park. Equipped with: Colour T.V., video, tape recorder, telephone and central heating.

If interested please call: Tel. 812562 (a.m.) & 671503 (p.m.)

LUXURIOUS FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 balconies, dining room, salon and sitting room, 380 sq.m. area, with separate heating and telephone.

Location: between 7th and 8th Circles, in front of American Community School gate.

Contact tel. 813245, 842380, Amman.

DR. NAZMI ABDALLA Veterinary Surgeon

Apologises to his clients that he will be outside the country from 9/4/88 until 15/4/88.

Clinic Tel. 655394
Residence Tel: 672590

IBM PC XT جهاز كمبيوتر ٢٨٥ دينار فقط



الرجاء المتعدد مستلزمات الكمبيوتر
دعوات إيد انش ٥٥ حصة - ٧.٥.٠ - فاسل من الدسك
جهاز كمبيوتر
Digitec 640 K
Tow Disk Drive 8 Expansion
لدينا مكتبة متنوعة على ٣٠٠٠ كتابا في علمي واداري ورياضي
الدورات لتقنية الكمبيوتر - جيل العربية - عمارة السلام هاف ٦٦-٦٥

IT'S REALLY SPECIAL OFFER!!!!!! Home delivery for any quantity of bottles

- 1- J & B Rare Scotch Whisky JD 3,900 1 bottle.
- 2- Smirnoff Vodka JD 3,800 1 bottle.
- 3- Gilbey Dry Gin JD 3,900 1 bottle.
- 4- Riba Longa Portuguese Rose Wine JD 2,000 1 bottle.
- 5- Justina Red, White Wine JD 2,000 1 bottle.



Please call 622560 (Give 6 hours for delivery).

أفضل أنواع الأسماك من الخليج The Best Fish From The Gulf



SILVER POMFRET
RED MULLET
RABBIT FISH
SILVERY CROAKER
TROUT
HAMOOR FILLET
BLUE SWIMMING CRAB
SHRIMPS

زبيدي
سلطان ابراهيم
صافي
نوبي
تراوت
فيليت هامور
فقمب
قريدس

مستوفى الآن لديك محلات خلف - عمان
تلفون ٦٧٧٤١ للجملة - تلفون ٦٥١٤٠ للمفرد

ON SALE NOW AT KHALAF STORES Tel: 625140

Lufthansa, Goethe-Institute Amman and the National Music Conservatory of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation

present

Erika Frieser, piano

Works by Rachmaninoff, Beethoven, Schubert and Schumann
On Tuesday, April 12 at 8 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre
Tickets: JD 3
Available at: National Music Conservatory, Tel. 687620
Goethe-Institute, Tel. 841993
Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 689026

WANTED AIR HOSTESS

An employee looking for air hostess to share apartment in a very good area.

Pls. contact Soha, Tel. 625385

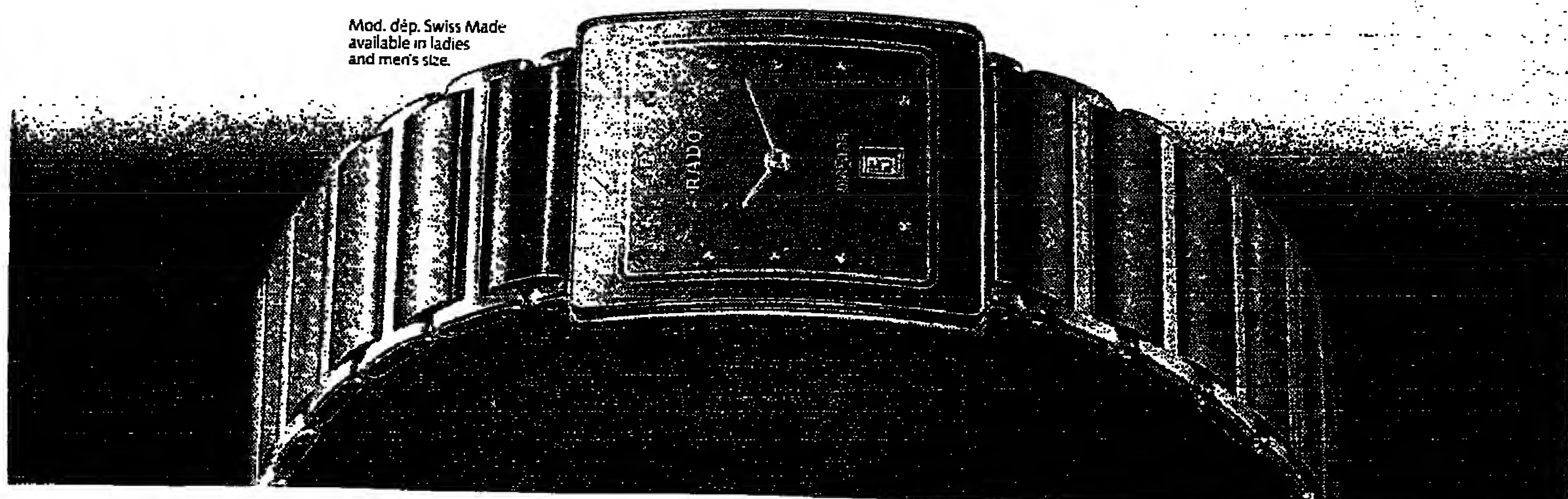
FOR RENT

Fully furnished, ground floor, 2 bedrooms apartment, independent utilities, TV, European style furniture. Located at 7th Circle area.

For more information please call Tel. No. 810984.

The anatomic solution.

RADO DiaStar



Mod. dép. Swiss Made available in ladies and men's size.

Cinema **CONCORD** Tel: 677420

JAWS THE REVENGE

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **RAINBOW** Tel: 625155

ROBO COP

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30

Cinema **NIJOUN CINEMA** «Formerly Opera» Tel: 675573

HOLLYWOOD VICE SQUAD

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:15

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

RUNNING MAN

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Malaysia beats Pakistan in Asian Soccer Cup

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Malaysia defeated underdog Pakistan 4-0 in the opening match of the Asian Cup soccer Group B qualifying round in Kuala Lumpur Thursday, while Iraq continued to boycott the competition.

All the goals came in the second half. Bakar Daud, Malaysian team manager and vice president of the Football Association of Malaysia, said his team would have to play better to defeat Japan in their match Monday.

Radi Mat Din drew cheers from the 15,000 spectators when he scored the first goal in the 49th minute past Pakistani goalkeeper Malik Mateen.

In the 78th minute, Zainal Abidin Hassan collected the ball in midfield, made a solo run past a few defenders and slotted the ball in to make it 2-0.

Zainal scored again three minutes later when he converted a penalty kick awarded after Dallah Salleh was tripped inside the box by Pakistani Fidda Ur Rahman.

Malaysia's final goal came when Dallah headed the ball in from close range in the 94th minute.

Also competing in the qualifying round are Japan, Jordan and Kuwait. The top two teams are to play in the final round in Qatar in December.

Iraq, scheduled to participate in the Group B matches, stayed by its decision to withdraw despite a last-minute appeal by Bakar in an emergency team managers' meeting Thursday.

Iraq announced Wednesday it would pull out of the competition to protest revisions in the schedule by the Asian Football Confederation (AFC).

AFC president Hamzah Abu Samah Thursday told reporters the AFC would decide after the tournament what action to take.

Iraq criticised AFC Thursday after a leading AFC official called for Baghdad's soccer squad to be barred from the Olympic Games.

"Iraq had always respected the rules of the International Football Federation (FIFA) and strived to implement them in the best possible way," a spokesman for the Iraqi Football Association told Reuters.

The AFC is angry at Iraq's decision to pull out of qualifying tournament for Asia's premier soccer trophy, the Asian Cup, in a row over the fixture list.

The Iraqi spokesman said Baghdad had always been in the forefront of those competing in Asian tournaments according to FIFA rules.

"The statement of (AFC secretary-general) Peter Velappan means nothing to us... and if the original fixture are not revised, we insist on withdrawing from the present tournament."

Velappan said in Kuala Lumpur he had received a letter from Iraq saying it had withdrawn because it had not received a revised schedule of fixtures.

BASEBALL STANDINGS

NEW YORK (AP) — American and National League baseball standings after Wednesday games:

American League East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	2	0	1.000	—
New York	2	0	1.000	—
Cleveland	1	1	.667	.5
Detroit	1	1	.667	.5
Toronto	1	1	.667	.5
Boston	1	2	.333	1.5
Baltimore	0	2	.000	2

West Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	2	1	.667	—
Oakland	2	1	.667	—
California	1	1	.500	.5
Kansas City	1	1	.500	.5
Seattle	1	1	.500	.5
Texas	1	2	.333	1.5
Minnesota	0	2	.000	2

National League East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	2	0	1.000	—
New York	2	1	.667	.5
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	1
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500	1
Montreal	1	2	.333	1.5
St. Louis	0	2	.000	2

West Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	2	0	1.000	—
Houston	2	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	2	1	.667	.5
San Francisco	2	1	.667	.5
Atlanta	0	3	.000	2.5
San Diego	0	3	.000	2.5

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1988

YOUR HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Richter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: It is essential that you use much caution in business dealings, and especially in organizing your personal affairs, as some major obstacles may crop up today. Try to be more considerate of others' feelings.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): Focus your attention on business matters, and be sure you know what superiors expect from you. Think before you speak or act.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): A new project requires much more investigation before you tackle it, as someone involved may be deliberately trying to confuse you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): Double-check your bills and payments to make sure they are correct. Be more understanding of your mate's moods tonight.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): If any contracts are pending at this time, try to put them off until tomorrow. Try not to be so shortsighted about ramifications.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21): If you take more time to schedule your daily activities, you will find that all goes smoothly. Don't let an acquaintance get your dander up.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22):

Don't take any foolish risks today, or you could lose a bundle. If your mate asks you to do a difficult chore, acquiesce cheerfully.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): If you walk in on an argument at home, don't let anyone involve you until you know the whole story. Check the safety of your property.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): Be careful that you don't give a business associate the wrong impression. Your financial situation will soon change for the better.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): Be sure that any new projects you have in mind will not backfire. Listen to your mate's opinions, as this person has some good ideas.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Be careful about taking any unsolicited advice from a friend, as this person is not filled in completely on your situation.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): You may not understand the actions of your mate, but don't be too quick to criticize until you have a chance to check out the facts.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): Stick to a plan you have made concerning a personal goal, as changing boats in mid-stream is never beneficial to anyone involved.

PSV narrows Real Madrid's hopes

MADRID (R) — Real Madrid's hopes of building a commanding lead to ease their way to a 10th European Cup final appearance were comprehensively dashed Wednesday when they were held to a 1-1 draw by PSV Eindhoven.

The Spanish champions, hot favorites to win the Champions' Cup for a seventh time, took command of the semifinal first-leg tie when they were awarded a dubious sixth-minute penalty converted by Hugo Sanchez and looked set to run up a big score.

But they were unable to build on their advantage and PSV, who have scored 105 goals in the Dutch First Division this season, equalised with a well-constructed 20th-minute goal by Edward Linskens.

The Dutch champions comfortably absorbed the pressure applied by Madrid and then began to take control with flowing moves which left the 90,000 Spanish fans whistling in derision at their own team by the end.

The prospect of provocation of the seven Madrid players who began the game with one caution each came to nothing. English referee George Courtney produced the yellow card only once and that was for the Dutch midfielder Berry van Aerle's second-half foul on Emilio Butragueno.

Real coach Leo Beenhakker said after the game: "It was the worst game we've played this year. PSV played very well and very calmly. This isn't the Real that we know. It's a shame that it happened in the European Cup."

Butragueno echoed the coach's words when he said: "It was the worst match of the tournament for us. They played well. But this isn't over yet... we always score a lot of goals away."

PSV always looked capable of not only frustrating the Spaniards' attack, which badly lacked width, but also of constructing their own penetrating and dangerous counter-attacks at will.

This was evident from the earliest stages when they lined up in a defensive formation with midfielder Van Aerle close marking Butragueno. This allowed Libero Ronald Koeman and the dynamic Danish midfielder Soren Lerby to concentrate on orchestrating tactics both defensive and offensive.

Madrid took the lead unexpectedly when Sanchez was quick to spot a poor back pass by Jan Heintze. As he chased the ball, PSV goalkeeper Hans van Brucklen came out and the pair collided.

Sanchez seemed to go down over-dramatically, but a penalty was awarded and the Mexican striker buried the ball low in the corner to the left of the goalkeeper from the spot.

For a spell, Madrid built up some pressure and forced several corners. Lerby, on one occasion cleared narrowly over his own

bar, but PSV survived before counter-attacking to equalise in the 20th minute.

The goal began with Lerby making a powerful run on the left. He found Frank Arnesen who in turn delivered a beautifully angled pass to Linskens who beat Buyo with a low shot on the run.

Madrid retaliated and Sanchez squirmed through at an angle but his low shot was cleared off the line by Koeman.

PSV lost Arnesen through injury, but substitute Anton Janssen proved an able deputy and his strong runs on the left frequently upset the Madrid defence.

As the second half progressed Madrid became increasingly frustrated and the crowd began to boo and jeer. PSV, with Lerby in a particularly robust mood, took

full advantage of their ascendancy and began to threaten a second goal.

This did not come, however, and Madrid finished the match, after using both substitutes, by applying further pressure on the packed PSV defence without reward.

Beenhakker said: "We haven't lost hope yet. There are still 90 minutes to play. Let's hope the next match is better than today."

PSV coach Guus Hiddink said: "Although it's a positive result we've still got another game to play. Real have been in harder situations and come out on top."

Explaining PSV's tactics, Hiddink said: "We played in zones and tried to brake Gordillo and Michel's attacks. Whenever Real had the ball we tried to make a defensive wall."

Schmidt, 34, was a little rusty, but his throw put him back among the world's best, a position he vacated that numbing summer of 1982 when the East German government threw one of its national heroes in jail.

"I was nervous," he said, "but I am so happy to be throwing again."

Schmidt, 34, was a little rusty, but his throw put him back among the world's best, a position he vacated that numbing summer of 1982 when the East German government threw one of its national heroes in jail.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1987 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

A TIME TO WIN BY LOSING

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ A

♥ K 9 7

♦ Q J 9 6 2

♣ A J 10 8

WEST

♠ Q 9 8 7 6

♥ J 10 4

♦ 10 5 4

♣ 2

EAST

♠ J 5 3 2

♥ Q 8 6

♦ 7 3

♣ K 9 5 4

SOUTH

♠ 10 4

♥ A 5 3 2

♦ A K 8

♣ Q 7 6 3

THE BIDDING:

South West North East

1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠

Pass Pass 6 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

There is a time for everything under the sun. That includes a time to win a trick and, perhaps more importantly, a time to lose one.

North judged well to bid the club suit even though there was a possibility the one club opening might have been made on a three-card suit. He knew that South had to have a diamond control for his opening bid, and East-West's vigorous competitive bidding in spades greatly increased the chances of the club opening having been made on a genuine suit.

After the lead of the king of

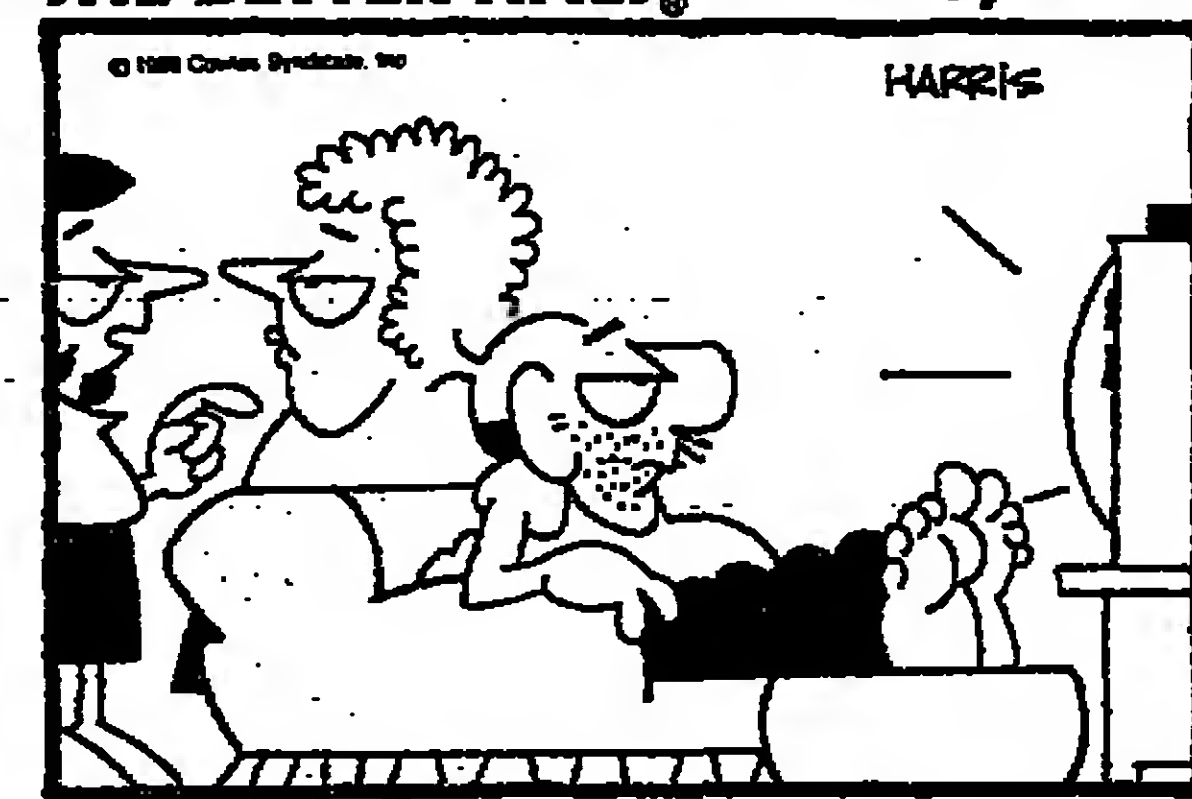
spades, declarer could count only 11 winners. The 12th would have to come from either a club finesse, unlikely in view of West's preempt, or from ruffing a spade. All is well if trumps are 3-2, but what if they should break 4-1?

Suppose you were to cash the ace of trumps at trick two and continue with the jack. As the cards lie, East would hold up the king and you will find the contract unmakeable. After ruffing a spade, you have to give up a trump before running diamonds, and East can gain the upper hand by forcing you to ruff the third spade in hand.

The way to maintain control is to lead the jack of trumps at trick two! If East ducks, continue with the ten of trumps. If he wins this time, you are firmly in command. East's best defense is to return a heart, but you win in hand with the ace, ruff a spade in dummy and cash the ace of clubs. Then you return to your hand with a diamond to draw the last trump and claim the rest. It doesn't matter if East holds up the king twice. In that case you cash the ace of clubs, enter your hand with a diamond, ruff a spade and proceed to run diamonds. East can take the master trump whenever he wishes, but that is the only trick for the defense.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DANGL

VEALE

CONIVE

HELSIR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: O O O O O ANY O O O O O

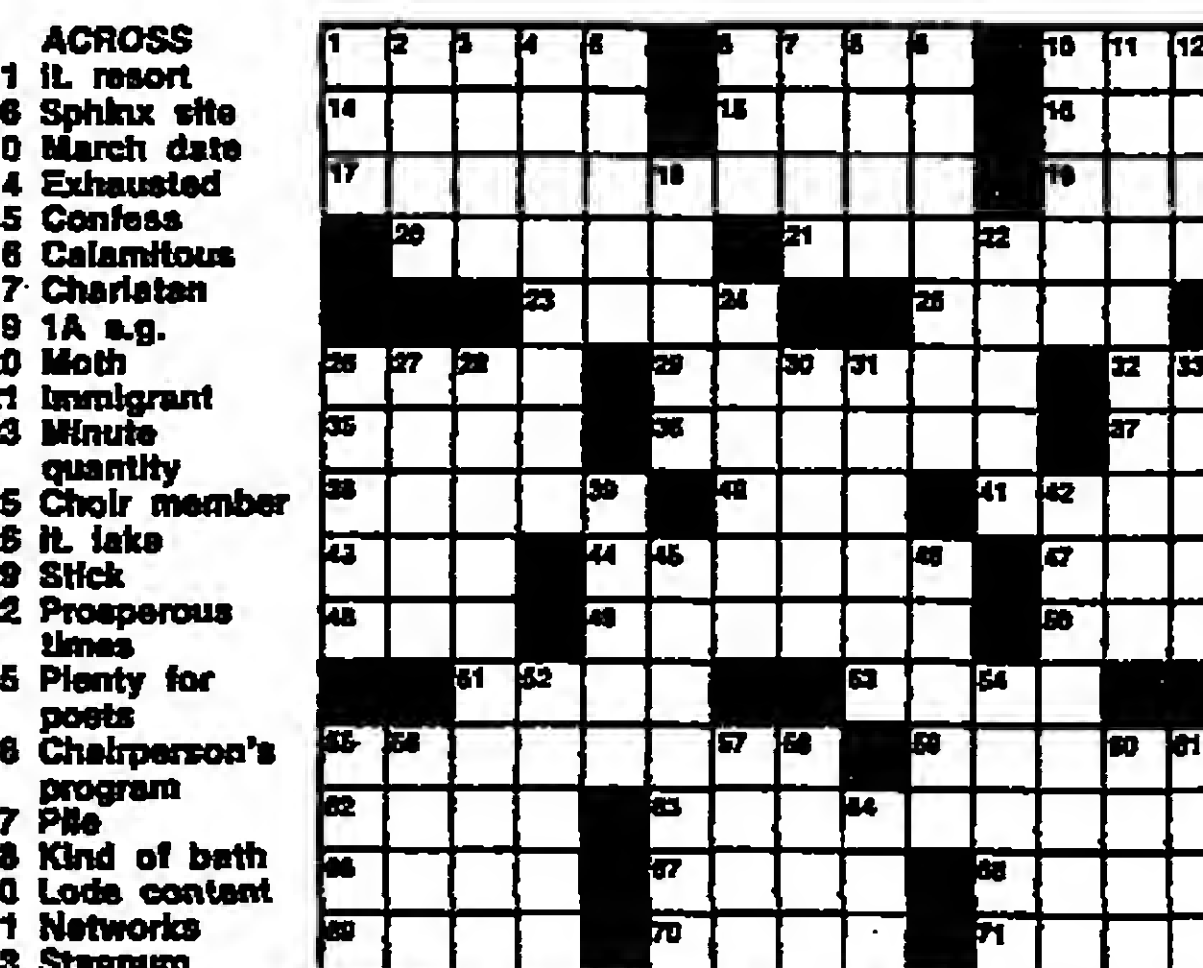
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PUPPY VENOM ERMINE FLATLY

Answer: Baby was mother's little this — YELPER!

THE Daily Crossword

by Samuel K. Flegner



© 1987 Tribune Media Services, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

REAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

ANNAP DRAM SINAP

5 reported killed in riot at Honduras U.S. embassy

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — Four people were feared killed in a gunbattle at the U.S. embassy and another burnt to death Thursday during a riot over the extradition from Honduras of alleged drug baron Juan Ramon Matta.

Radio stations said four students died in the shooting, a girl was burned to death in a car and several people wounded. There was no official confirmation of the death toll. The main hospital said it received two corpses.

Heavily-armed riot police stood guard outside the embassy as firemen doused flames that spread from the consulate building over the road after Thursday night's three-hour riot, the most violent anti-U.S. protest in Honduras.

"The government of the republic makes an appeal for citizens to remain calm," a government spokesman said in a statement read on national radio. Small bands of protesters roamed the streets of the capital Tegucigalpa in defiance of truckloads of police.

Witnesses said shooting broke out at the embassy after rioters in a crowd of 1,500 broke into the

consulate and set it afire after stealing typewriters, fans and other office equipment. They did not break into the main embassy building.

They said the firing seemed to come from inside the consulate and rioters responded with pistol fire as the crowd scattered. A U.S. embassy spokesman said there were no shots from embassy guards and no casualties among embassy staff.

The demonstrators earlier broke windows and set fire to more than 20 cars in an embassy car park.

Rioters also threatened foreign reporters, with some saying they would kill any Americans. Reuter photographer Juana Anderson was hit by a stray rock and needed stitches in the head.

The government statement defended the expulsion of Matta, a Honduran citizen, to the United States, even though the constitu-

tion bars extradition of Honduran nationals.

Matta, described by U.S. officials as "one of the world's most notorious drug traffickers," was arrested Tuesday by 100 special police and taken to the United States.

'Social cleansing'

"The government of the republic laments profoundly that the present wave of violence should have been unleashed due to an act of social cleansing made for the benefit of the country," said the statement, the first official comment on Matta's expulsion.

Matta's treatment has been condemned by politicians and by the media as an illegal kidnapping. Matta denies all involvement in drug dealing and says he employs around 5,000 Hondurans in business ranging from construction to farming.

Protesters at the embassy shouted anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans, saying Washington has too much influence over the government, traditionally a key U.S. ally in Central America.

ANC member killed by bomb in Maputo

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — A white South African member of the African National Congress (ANC) was seriously injured Thursday when a bomb exploded as he opened his car door, the national news agency AIM reported.

It said a child playing nearby and a man driving by in his car were slightly injured.

AIM said Albie Sachs, a lawyer who works for Mozambique's Ministry of Justice, was dressed in shorts and T-shirt, apparently on his way to the beach when the bomb exploded under his Honda car about 9:20 a.m. in the central Maputo neighbourhood of Polana.

The explosion nearly severed Sachs' right hand from his arm, turned his car into a twisted hunk of scrap and hurled it three metres from the street onto the sidewalk.

Windows of the nearby Portuguese embassy were shattered, branches of trees and apartment block windows were knocked in to the street and pieces of the car were hurled as much as 50 metres from the site of the explosion, AIM said.

Sachs was rushed to a hospital where he was in serious condition, AIM reported.

Sachs, in his 50s, was imprisoned in South Africa in the 1960s and left the country after his release. He wrote a book about his experiences, entitled, "The Prison Diary of Albie Sachs."

Sachs lectured in Law at the University in Maputo, and recently joined the justice ministry, where he was drafting a new family law for Mozambique, AIM said.

The attack is the latest in a series carried out against ANC members outside South Africa. At least six ANC members have been killed in countries outside South Africa this year, and there were two car bombings involving ANC victims in Botswana and Zimbabwe, in 1987.

South Africa has denied responsibility for the deaths, but repeatedly has said it will cross its borders in pursuit of ANC members.

ANC representative in Paris, Dulcie September, was shot to death on March 29 — the day after the South African Army confirmed it had raided a house in Botswana.

In another development, South African President P.W. Botha arrived in Southwest Africa Thursday for crucial talks with leaders of the territorial government, many of whom are demanding abolition of all apartheid-style legislation.

'Many in Philippine army may support coup leader'

MANILA (Agencies) — Up to one-third of the Philippine army might have doubtful loyalty to President Corazon Aquino and could swing their support to renegade coup leader Gregorio 'Gringo' Honasan, the chairman of the Senate Defence Committee said Friday.

Senator Ernesto Maceda issued the warning as Manila newspapers reported Honasan had met secretly with 17 active and retired senior officers and formed a rebel leadership group called COMRADE — Council of Military Reforms Advisers in the Defence Establishment.

Maceda estimated about 70 per cent of the military remained loyal to Aquino and the constitution. But, he said, "There are discontented blocs, and unfortunately they are still susceptible to people like 'Gringo' or those who have the charisma to convince them."

Manila newspapers quoted intelligence sources as saying Honasan's escape from captivity last weekend "raises a very serious question of how we really won over the allegiance ... of the armed forces of the Philippines," Maceda said in a radio interview.

The Manila Times said it was to act the army rebels' policy-making and advisory body and would plan "future action," including the possible staging of a new coup.

Military Spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo said he knew nothing about the reported formation of COMRADE, which came amid a mounting propaganda duel between Aquino's loyal troops and Honasan supporters.

U.S., EC clash over strategy at world food conference

BRUSSELS (R) — The United States and the European Community (EC) disagreed sharply Thursday over the best strategy for global agricultural reform at the World Food Conference in Brussels.

The United States wants abolition of all agricultural subsidies by the year 2000, and says the EC's new package of measures to curb output and spending is timid.

But Frans Andriessen, EC farm commissioner, argued that for most countries, completely dismantling all support for agriculture was neither possible nor desirable, even in the long term.

The conference at the European Parliament has been organised to seek solutions to the global imbalance between huge food surpluses in major industrial countries and chronic shortages in the Third World.

Both the United States and the 12-nation European Community subsidise their farmers heavily, and some experts say both must stop spending so much money on wasted food production.

Richard Lyng, U.S. agriculture secretary, told around 250 conference delegates from over 60 countries that only a system devoid of subsidies and protectionism could help less developed countries and end trade friction.

"We must open markets, not restrict them. We must reject proposals that lock in markets and price stabilisation schemes," he said.

The United States would continue aggressively supporting its farmers if it didn't get the results it wanted in multilateral negotiations, he warned.

Referring to the U.S. aim of abolishing subsidies, Andriessen said, "It does not make sense to establish long-term goals while not being able or willing to fill in intermediate steps."

If doing away with all subsidies was unrealistic, he told delegates, major industrial countries could still go a long way "towards reducing and rebalancing agricultural support, and making it more selective."

The package of price-cuts and other measures negotiated recently to curb EC agricultural production was a pragmatic, immediate step in the right direction, Andriessen added.

He also pointed out that abolishing subsidies would not magically help Third World countries. Opening the two-day meeting, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said major industrial nations had to take the initiative to help feed the whole world.

What less developed countries need is aid for the kind of technology and training that can bring about self-sufficiency, he said.

"The answer does not lie in dumping surplus stocks on us through food aid, no matter how legitimate your intentions are."

During the trial, government witnesses said blacks and Jews were targets of the conspirators, some of whom hold religious beliefs that categorise Jews as "the spawn of Satan," blacks as "mud people" and the government and news media as under the control of Jews.

Organised hate "The verdict is a real setback in the war against organised hate," said Burton Levinson, national chairman of the Anti Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, in a statement from New York.

"Although many of the defendants are already serving prison terms growing out of their previous actions; the others, including the most important leaders, will be free once again to promote their anti-democratic and bigoted ambitions," he said.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s preaching racial violence and seeking to overthrow the federal government.

Defendant Beam claimed victory against what he called the "Zionist occupation government."

Nine defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government by violence. One of the nine, along with four other defendants, was charged with conspiring to kill a judge and an FBI agent. Two of the sedition defendants were accused of the

interstate transportation of stolen money.

Under such names as The Order, The Church of Jesus Christ Christian (The Aryan Nations), and The Covenant, The Sword and The Arm of the Lord, the white hate-groups emerged in the late 1970